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# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-93-210
Tuesday
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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-93-210 2 November 1993

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## Arab-Israeli Talks

### Gaza-Jericho Committee Resumes Negotiations 1 Nov

#### Palestinians To Propose Police Deployment

*NC0111114993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 1 Nov (MENA)—The Gaza-Jericho Committee began its fourth round of negotiations at the Taba hotel today. Palestinian and Israeli representatives are discussing ways to implement the Gaza-Jericho agreement. Dr. Nabil Sha'th, Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, is leading the Palestinian delegation and Major General Amnon Shahaq, Israeli deputy chief of staff, is chairing the Israeli side.

MENA has learned that during this meeting, the Palestinians will propose to deploy 25,000 Palestinian policemen in the areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw in Gaza and Jericho. The Palestinian forces will be well trained and armed with the weapons and equipment necessary to maintain security and stability.

#### Palestinian Experts Join Deliberations

*NC0111142693 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1338 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 1 Nov (MENA)—MENA has learned that during the current session of talks in Taba, the Palestinian and Israeli sides of the Gaza-Jericho Committee will discuss the transfer of the administrative authority of 11 departments in Gaza and Jericho from the Israelis to the Palestinians.

The news agency learned that these departments include electricity, transport, religious affairs, social insurance, salaries, employees, employment affairs, manpower, fishing, and inspection.

The Palestinian side has resorted to Palestinian experts from the Gaza Strip to join the delegation in the talks and discuss the details regarding the Palestinian authorities' takeover of the departments from the Israeli authorities.

Hasan al-Qirshalli, general manager of transport in Gaza; Muhammad Husayn al-A'raj, general manager of social insurance and salaries; Muhammad Fadil Sakik, head of electricity; Khadr Hashim Abu-Sha'ban, minister of religions and awqaf; and Faruq Mumtaz al-Ifranji, general manager of accounting, today joined the Palestinian delegation at the Taba talks.

#### Israel Presents Plan for IDF Withdrawal

*TA0111144493 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Israel today presented for the first time at the Taba talks a detailed plan for withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. The Palestinians will later in the deliberations present their concept of IDF [Israel Defense Forces] redeployment inside the autonomy. Our military correspondent Netan'el Semrik reports from our van in Taba:

[Semrik] Agreements have not yet been reached. The two subcommittees on security and the third on civilian matters are still meeting. But, this morning Brigadier General Yom-Tov Sami, IDF commander in the Gaza Strip, hung a map presenting the first detailed plan for IDF withdrawal and redeployment in the Gaza Strip on a wall in the conference room. The plan is to be completed within four months of the end of the deliberations. The Palestinians will present their own plan in the coming days. Hasan 'Asfur, a member of the PLO delegation, told us. Jamil al-Tarifi, head of the subcommittee on civilian affairs, said the Palestinians are opposed to any type of violence, but that the rioting by the settlers in the territories is not civilized.

[Begin recording] [al-Tarifi, in English] We are against the violence from any parts, but what the settlers do, I do not believe that it is civilized thing, and I believe it is the responsibility to keep them away from our people.

[Semrik, in English] Do you condemn the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] violent acts?

[Al-Tarifi, in English] Not to condemn or not. I said that now we are in a peace process. [end recording]

[Semrik translates and continues] Al-Tarifi said it is not a question of denouncing Hamas actions, or of who is doing what, the settlers or Hamas.

Major General Amnon Shahaq, head of the Israeli delegation, spoke to reporters.

[Begin Shahaq recording] Have a good day, and before the talks end I promise to say what we agreed on. As long as there are no agreements, we will not be able to tell you everyday what we are working on. I am speaking for the Israeli side. I am head of the Israeli delegation and speak for the Israelis. We are not negotiating with you, but with the Palestinians, and believe me that is what we are doing, and seriously. By the way, we have no problems with that. [end recording]

#### Ramallah Mayor Decries Settlers' Acts

*NC0111160093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1526 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 1 Nov (MENA)—The Gaza-Jericho Committee concluded its first session this afternoon.

The Committee is expected to hold a second session later this afternoon to continue its deliberations. A decision was made to postpone the Detainees Affairs Subcommittee meetings, which were supposed to convene this morning.

Jamil al-Tarifi, mayor of the town of Ramallah in the West Bank and member of the Palestinian delegation to the subcommittee, criticized the Israeli settlers' practices in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the acts of violence they have carried out during the past few days against the Palestinians.

He said in statements he made after the first session ended that these practices contradict the spirit of peace and the

current negotiations. He held the Israeli Government responsible for the acts of violence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He expressed his hopes that such acts would not affect the peace negotiations.

### Details of Israeli Plan Reported

*TA0111192993 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Studio talk between anchor Hayim Yavin and Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari—live]

[Excerpt] [Yavin] The Israeli representatives at the Taba talks seem to be radiating optimism. I will ask you to sum up for us the main trends emerging from the Taba talks with regard to withdrawal, transfer of power, and other such issues.

[Ya'ari] I think the main thing is that the Palestinians now realize that things are negotiable and, if I may say so, that Israel is serious. The main points of the plan presented by Israel today are these:

A. A rejection of the Palestinian notion that settlers will be concentrated in the Qatif Bloc only, and that settlements, such as Netzarim and Kfar Darom, will be erased.

B. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is responsible for defending the Egyptian border, although the Palestinians claim that since there is peace, Israeli troops are not needed there.

C. The transit of Palestinians through Rafah is a very sore point as far as 'Arafat is concerned. He wants the Rafah border checkpoint to be under Palestinian control. The Palestinians are going to propose a certain formula ensuring the presence of Israeli security forces on the border while keeping the checkpoint itself in Palestinian hands. This is a very complex issue.

[Yavin] Their argument is that since we have peace with Egypt, we do not need the checkpoints.

[Ya'ari] 'Arafat has even said he will not come there if a single Israeli soldier is stationed on the border line. We are yet to see if he sticks to this approach. Israel says the IDF has to remain deployed on the traffic axes; not in every alley in Gaza, but certainly along axes used by Israelis.

D. In addition to naval deployment in the sea, Israel wants to retain seashore points for intelligence and other purposes, in a bid to prevent infiltration by sea. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English at 1800 GMT on 1 November carries a recorded interview with 'Ami Glusqa, an Israeli delegate to the Taba talks, who says: "The Palestinians believe that Israel could provide for the security with, let's say, deployment which will be much smaller than envisaged in the plan. The head of the Israeli delegation told them specifically that we have presented our plan and our ideas, and we are open to other ideas, to sit down and discuss them."]

### Withdrawal Plan Receives 'Sharp Criticism'

*TA0111173393 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The Palestinians tonight voiced sharp criticism for the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] withdrawal plan for the Gaza Strip as presented by the Israeli delegation to the Taba talks. Our correspondent Netan'el Semrik reports from Taba:

The Security and Civilian Affairs Subcommittees completed their deliberations about half an hour ago. The Palestinians expressed in this afternoon's meeting of the Security Subcommittee plenum serious reservations about the IDF's withdrawal and redeployment plan as presented earlier today by Brigadier General Yom-Tov Sami'. The Palestinians claimed that Israel is exaggerating its security demands, which would create Israeli enclaves inside the autonomy. We talked with two members of the Palestinian delegation, Hasan 'Asfur and Nabil Sha'th after the meeting.

[Begin recording, in English] ['Asfur] Yes, we agreed to continue our meeting.

[Semrik] That is all.

['Asfur] Yes, that is all. It's enough.

[Semrik] Any agreements?

[Sha'th] Not yet.

[Semrik] Are you satisfied?

[Sha'th] We are not yet talking. Give us some time to work. I think we need to work and when we have results we will tell you.

[Semrik] Are you optimistic?

[Sha'th] Historically, I am optimistic, of course. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 1 November also reports on the Palestinian criticism of the Israeli proposals at Taba, adding: "Amnon Shahaq, the chief Israeli delegate, said that if security is maintained, the IDF will not keep many troops in the territories. In any event, he said, 90 percent of the Palestinians will see no Israeli soldiers. And yet, he added, since the agreement is designed to last many years, Israel must not leave any loopholes, even if the Palestinians feel Israel has presented exaggerated demands in the security sphere."]

### Palestinians Reject Israeli Withdrawal Plan

*NC0111193193 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1801 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 1 Nov (MENA)—The Palestinian party to the Gaza-Jericho Committee meetings, currently being held in Taba, has rejected the Israeli plan for withdrawal from Gaza. The plan reflects the Israeli concept of security and the need for the presence of Israeli forces in the liberated areas on the pretext of protecting the Israeli settlements in these areas. Hasan 'Asfur, spokesman for the Palestinian

delegation to the Committee, said that the plan submitted by the Israeli delegation at the meeting today, which it called the plan for withdrawal from Gaza, is considered to be a practical manifestation of the Israeli position expressed in the past few days. It is also an extreme expression of their concept for security.

In a statement to MENA, 'Asfur said that both parties agreed that the two Security Subcommittees emanating from the Gaza-Jericho Committee will discuss the Palestinian and Israeli viewpoints and their concepts of withdrawal and security. He expressed his hope that these discussions will result in a reformulation of the concept of Israeli security in line with the atmosphere of peace prevailing in the negotiations. He said that during the meeting the Palestinian delegation stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho and to honor the agreement [words indistinct] and not infringe on Palestinian authority in the exercise of its role in the territories from which Israel will withdraw.

'Asfur said that the Palestinian and Israeli delegations' discussions on withdrawal are continuing, and noted that there are difficulties because of the nature of the Israeli proposal for a withdrawal from Gaza. He pointed out that the issue of withdrawal from Jericho has not been discussed in view of the differences over the size of the area from which Israel will withdraw. It is worth noting that the Palestinian side is calling for their withdrawal from the entire region of Jericho, an area totalling 360 sq km, whereas Israel has said that it will only withdraw from the city of Jericho—an area of 20 sq km.

On the work of the Civil Affairs Subcommittee of the Gaza-Jericho Committee, 'Asfur said that the subcommittee is continuing its discussions of topics relating to the transfer of civil authority to the Palestinians, and he noted that this subcommittee is also facing difficulties. He said that it is untrue to say that the subcommittee's work is proceeding smoothly, particularly if we realize that the issues in all security areas [words indistinct] are linked. He pointed out the need for an overall view of the issues because Israel is raising various topics in an interrelated way as part of its security concept [words indistinct] and to limit Palestinian authority. Concluding his statement, he said that during the Security Subcommittee meeting later today the Palestinian side will submit its views on the formation of the Palestinian police force. He noted that this force will be provided with the necessary arms and equipment to keep security and order in the liberated areas.

### Detainees Subcommittee Postpones Meeting

*NC0111220693 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The meeting of the Detainees Subcommittee of the Gaza-Jericho Committee scheduled for this evening has been postponed until tomorrow. MENA reported that the meeting was postponed because the Palestinian and Israeli sides are trying not to raise thorny issues, particularly in view of their differences over the map for the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza.

Dr. Nabil Sha'th, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Gaza-Jericho Committee, has said that the Palestinian side will submit to the subcommittee in the next few days a plan for the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza to counter the plan that the Israeli delegation put forward at today's meeting, which was turned down.

### Sha'th, Shahaq Hold Private Meeting

*NC0211094093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0843 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Taba, 2 Nov (MENA)—The Gaza-Jericho Committee resumed its meeting at the Hilton Hotel in Taba this morning to finish discussing the transfer of civilian power in Gaza Strip departments to the Palestinian authority.

Palestinian delegation head Dr. Nabil Sha'th and the Israeli delegation head General Amnon Shahaq held a private meeting to discuss the Israeli plan for withdrawal from Gaza.

MENA has learned that the Palestinian side will submit a plan for an Israeli withdrawal from Gaza as an alternative to the Israeli plan.

MENA has also learned that Dr. Sha'th phoned the Palestinian leadership in Tunis last night to agree on the alternative plan that the Palestinian side will present. [passage omitted]

### 'Asfur on Withdrawal Plan Differences

*NC0211111693 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Taba, 2 Nov (MENA)—A special subcommittee stemming from the Gaza-Jericho Committee will be formed to discuss the area of the Jericho region from which the Israeli forces will withdraw in implementation of the Palestinian-Israeli peace agreement.

Hasan 'Asfur, official spokesman for the Palestinian delegation to the Gaza-Jericho Committee's meetings, said this in an exclusive statement to MENA. He said the subcommittee will convene within the next two days in a bid to bring the views closer on withdrawal from Jericho.

While the Palestinian side insists that the Israeli forces should withdraw from the Jericho boundary, an area of 360 [square] km, the Israeli side says that the withdrawal should involve only Jericho, an area of 25 [square] km. [passage omitted]

'Asfur said the Palestinian side will need between 25,000 and 30,000 police troops to back up security and stability in the West Bank and Gaza. He noted that the Security Subcommittee will resume its meetings today to study the plan for the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza in accordance with remarks made by the Palestinian side today.

### Sha'th Sees 'Fundamental Gap' in Talks

*TA0211124793 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Report from Taba by Netan'el Semrik]

[Excerpts] At the moment, there is a basic difference in concept between the Israeli and Palestinian delegations with regard to the substance of the withdrawal or redeployment of IDF [Israel Defense Forces] forces in the Gaza Strip. This assessment was made by Nabil Sha'th, the head of the Palestinian delegation, in a briefing to correspondents several minutes ago. There is a fundamental gap between the positions of the two parties, Sha'th noted, and until the difference between the terms withdrawal and redeployment is resolved, no progress will be made in this round of talks.

[Begin Sha'th recording, in English] The Israelis are not talking about withdrawal, they are talking about redeployment, and this is really a basic difference in the concept. All the rest is details. [end recording]

All the rest, Sha'th said, were details that were discussed today in the framework of the subcommittee on security affairs, headed, on the Israeli side, by the commander of the IDF forces in the Gaza Strip. Here are some more remarks by Nabil Sha'th:

[Begin Sha'th recording, in English] We reject everything that does not mean straight withdrawal from the Gaza sector and Jericho. [end recording]

In his first public statements at the fourth round of talks, Nabil Sha'th asserted that the Palestinians will reject anything less than a total IDF withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, indicating that there are fundamental differences holding up the progress of the talks. Discussions were also held within the framework of another subcommittee on security affairs, dealing with the nature of the Palestinian police force. Today's meetings continued peacefully in the third subcommittee on civilian affairs. [passage omitted]

It is worth noting that when the Palestinians speak of full withdrawal, they are referring to a total withdrawal [last two words in English] from the entire Gaza Strip and have said as much publicly to the microphones. This means that they are also referring to the Qatif Bloc settlements in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, although it is important to note that the Palestinians did not explicitly mention a withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. According to the agreement signed in Oslo, the Palestinians have agreed to the IDF's remaining responsible for the security of the Jewish settlers and settlements in the Qatif Bloc; however, the Palestinians expect the Army to do this without any military presence. In other words, this is currently the main difference between the two delegations.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1200 GMT on 2 November reports that "Nabil Sha'th says that the Taba talks have reached an impasse" and that "the Palestinians now want to hold consultations with Yasir 'Arafat." The report adds that "'Ami Gluska, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation at the Taba talks, told our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe that despite the differences in positions, the talks are proceeding well and in a businesslike atmosphere. Gluska said that both sides are now dealing with detailed technical matters. He added that the differences between the parties can be resolved and progress made in the talks."]

## Sha'th on Israel's 'Intransigent Stance'

*NC0211142093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1239 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 2 Nov (MENA)—Dr. Nabil Sha'th, adviser to Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat and chairman of the Palestinian side in the Gaza-Jericho Committee, today criticized Israel's "intransigent stance" at the Taba talks, noting that it "places obstacles" along the road to peace.

Speaking to reporters today following the meetings of the Palestinian-Israeli Security Committee, Dr. Sha'th said the Israeli side does not discuss the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Gaza and Jericho, but the redeployment of these troops. He said there is a big difference between withdrawal and redeployment.

Dr. Sha'th said the Declaration of Principles the two sides signed in Washington on 13 September clearly provides for "the Israeli troops withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho."

The Palestinian official added that president 'Arafat is in constant touch with the Palestinian delegation in Taba to follow up the progress of the talks with the Israeli side.

He criticized the Israeli concept of withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho, adding that the Israelis always complain of security problems and refuse to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Dr. Sha'th pointed out that the differences between the Palestinian and Israeli sides revolve around withdrawal from Gaza and defining the area of Jericho. Although these areas represent only 10 percent of the occupied Arab territories, Israel still creates problems around this limited area, he remarked.

Dr. Sha'th admitted there are vital differences between the Palestinians and the Israelis in the Taba negotiations. He said that President 'Arafat is in constant touch with the delegation in Taba and shares our concern over these differences.

Dr. Sha'th added that the Palestinian-Israeli agreement on principles signed in Washington was enough to begin work for immediate implementation, but we think the Israelis are advancing conflicting views.

On the main points of disagreement between the two delegations, Dr. Sha'th said there is one conflicting view by the Israeli delegation on all issues. He noted that the agreement contained a clear article on withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho and another on the redeployment of the Israeli forces in the West Bank.

He added that if agreement on withdrawal is reached, the remaining problems will be easily solved, because the implementation of all other clauses depends on this main issue.

Dr. Sha'th said there is a principle in the Palestinian-Israeli Agreement that must be honored: The withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

He affirmed that the Palestinians reject anything less than withdrawal, pointing out that the agreement provided for withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho as a first stage to create a model and a precedent for withdrawal from the other occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Sha'th said the Israelis have misinterpreted the article on withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho and are discussing the redeployment of the Israeli forces in these areas.

He called on the Israeli side to adopt a more flexible position at the negotiations. He said: We will continue our intensive efforts to reach an agreement. This can be achieved after the Israeli position on withdrawal is amended.

### Palestinians Decide To Suspend Talks

*TA0211140593 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] A crisis erupted in Taba a short while ago when the Palestinians decided to suspend the talks with the Israeli delegation. Our Arab affairs correspondent updates us from Taba:

[Beck] Good afternoon. Judging by the fact that the Palestinians have decided to suspend the talks, the two sides have a genuine crisis on their hands. We are now waiting for chief Palestinian delegate Dr. Nabil Sha'th's formal announcement regarding the delegation's decision, which was made in accordance with directives from Tunis. It is still unclear whether the decision means that the talks are suspended for today only, or that the Palestinian delegation will leave Taba altogether in view of the differences in the parties' stands on withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted]

Our army affairs correspondent Netan'el Semrik is here with more details:

[Semrik] The three Taba committees are not holding any debates at this hour. Moreover, Amnon Shahaq, head of the Israeli delegation, is now chairing an urgent unplanned meeting with all the Israeli delegates on the ninth floor of the Taba Hilton. They are waiting to see how the situation develops and whether Dr. Nabil Sha'th does indeed issue a statement as said. [passage omitted]

[Beck] Right now it seems that the Palestinians would like the senior echelons to make the very serious decision on withdrawal versus redeployment. They would probably like to involve the most senior ranks—Rabin and 'Arafat—in order to reach an unequivocal resolution of the issue. [passage omitted]

### News Conference To Be Held; Israelis Depart

*NC0211142093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Taba, 2 Nov (MENA)—The Palestinian delegation in the Taba negotiations has decided to suspend the negotiations with the Israeli delegation in the Gaza-Jericho Committee over the Israeli delegation's intransigence at the negotiations.

The agency also learned that the closed meeting held earlier between Dr. Nabil Sha'th, head of the Palestinian delegation, and General Amnon Shahaq, head of the Israeli delegation, made no progress to narrow the differences between the two delegations.

Dr. Sha'th is due to hold a news conference later today to reveal what took place during the negotiations.

Dr. Sha'th this afternoon met Gen. Shahaq to discuss ways to narrow the differences between the two delegations over the concept of Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho. The delegation heads reviewed the progress of the negotiations and the outcome of the meetings of the subcommittees formed to discuss the details of the implementation of the agreement.

[In a related Taba-datelined report, Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1358 GMT on 2 November adds the following: "The Israeli delegation in the Gaza-Jericho Committee talks left Taba this afternoon for home after the Palestinian delegation decide to suspend the negotiations over the Israeli intransigence on the issue of withdrawal from Gaza. All the members of the Israeli delegation left by car via the Taba crossing point."]

## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Iraq Submits POW Proposal to Morocco, Kuwait

*NC0111123993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Ambassador Nabil Najm, Iraq's permanent representative to the Arab League, told reporters today that Iraq has submitted a proposal to Moroccan King Hassan II and the Qatari foreign minister concerning Kuwaiti MIA's. He explained that the proposal provides for the formation of a committee of representatives from the Gulf countries, a representative of the Moroccan king, and Kuwaiti parliamentarians to carry out a direct fact-finding mission on the issue to permanently close the dossier that has come to be called "The File of the Kuwaiti POW's and Detainees."

Najm said Iraq has earnestly cooperated with the UN Security Council, the United Nations, and the committee in charge of settling unresolved issues between Iraq and the United Nations.

He added that Iraq has implemented Security Council Resolution 687 and that the chairman of the committee Rolf Ekeus, who recently visited Baghdad, has attested to this.

Ambassador Najm said Iraq has no interest in or any objective in keeping any POW. It is concerned with the issue's humanitarian aspect and does not wish to leave any issue unresolved.

### League Refuses Role in Multilateral Talks

*PM0111161893 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Oct 93 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Arab League Refuses To Participate in Multilateral Negotiations"]

[Text] Cairo, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—The Arab League has refused to participate in the multilateral negotiations on the grounds that the decision to participate in them should be made by the Arab League Council. Well-informed sources in the League Secretariat have said that the meetings held recently between Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid and a number of U.S. officials, among them Denis Ross, U.S. coordinator of the bilateral peace negotiations, broached this issue, as Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that there was no collective decision to participate in these negotiations. The League's secretary general informed the U.S. official of the League's adherence to its charter and collective Arab treaties, first and foremost the joint Arab defense and economic cooperation pact signed in 1954, and to the implementation of all the Arab resolutions adopted by Arab summits and regular and emergency Arab League sessions.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid stressed the League's opposition to the repeal of any UN resolutions on Israel before a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East issue has been achieved and all the occupied Arab territories recovered, or before Israel implements the Security Council resolutions, especially Resolutions 242 and 338 and Resolution 425 concerning Lebanon, joins the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and subjects its nuclear installations to international inspection.

Meanwhile, the competent committees in the Arab League Secretariat continue their work to prepare the final reports on the issue of pan-Arab security and water, for discussion by the Arab League Council at its regular session next March.

## Palestinian Affairs

### Hamas Leader on Desire To Run in Elections

*NC0111124793 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Manama, Nov 1 (AFP)—A Palestinian group waging a guerrilla war against Israel could take part in elections in the occupied territories, the AL-HAYAH daily reported Monday [1 November].

The newspaper said Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, head of the Islamic Resistance Movement HAMAS, had told his followers he was in favour of participating in elections in the Gaza Strip and West Bank if they were for a legislative council.

Shaykh Yasin, currently an Israeli prisoner, wrote in letters that he wanted HAMAS to become the opposition party in such a council, the London-based Arabic newspaper reported.

HAMAS rejected the autonomy deal after it was signed between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel on September 13. The deal calls for elections to a council with limited legislative powers to take place by July.

The newspaper report did not make clear if the proposed council met HAMAS' expectations for law-making authority. But it was the first sign that HAMAS, which has a strong following in the territories, could in the future take part in the peace process.

Israeli officials said in October that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had twice requested Yasin's release, but that the authorities refused.

The HAMAS leader was condemned to life imprisonment in 1991 for ordering the killing of two Israeli soldiers.

### 'Arafat To Appoint Dissident as Security Chief

*NC0211122493 Beirut AL-DIYAR in Arabic 27 Oct 93 p 1*

[Report by Badra Bakhus al-Fighali from Paris]

[Text] AL-DIYAR has learned from well-informed Palestinian sources that President Yasir 'Arafat has agreed in principle to appoint 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu-al-Za'im, commander of the Palestinian security force that will enforce law and order in Gaza and Jericho following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from these areas in implementation of the Palestinian-Israeli Agreement.

Abu-al-Za'im, who broke ranks with the PLO in the late eighties, now lives in Cairo. He served as the chief of Palestinian military intelligence during the PLO's heyday in Beirut. He was then considered to be 'Arafat's right arm.

AL-DIYAR has obtained an exclusive report indicating that the PLO has finished transferring all its forces, totalling 6,000 men, in Iraq to Jordan, where they are being trained by Jordanian military experts. The Palestinians are expected to be transferred to Gaza and Jericho early next year.

### 'Arafat Cited on Progress of Negotiations in Taba

*LD0111144893 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Palestinian-Israeli talks on the implementation of Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho are due to be resumed today in Taba. Concerning these talks, Yasir 'Arafat said on arrival in Rabat today:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] The talks taking place in Taba are negotiations on the Gaza and Jericho areas, that is to say, full Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho. As for negotiations on the transitional [intiqali] rule, these were supposed to be held at the end of last month—today is the first of the month—but they were postponed until November, and they are supposed to be held with the other Arab delegations. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In his assessment of the peace process since the signing of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement in Washington six weeks ago, the head of the state of Palestine said:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] We cannot give a precise opinion when nothing has been actually implemented. We are now engaged in Taba talks on Gaza and Jericho—the initial implementation [of the agreement]—which will give great significance to the agreement. We hope, God willing, that we will be able to implement what has been agreed on paper. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### 'Abd-Rabbuh: Talks in 'Early Stages'

*PM2910164493 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 28 Oct 93 p 5*

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee member Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh by Rashid Khashanah in Tunis "yesterday"]

[Excerpts] [Khashanah] Israel has released 700 Palestinian prisoners only, contrary to expectations. Are there guarantees that others will be released?

['Abd-Rabbuh] That is an initial step, and we expect thousands of prisoners, especially those with long sentences, to be released in the near future.

For our part, we do not accept any linkage between progress in the negotiations and the Palestinian prisoners issue, because this gives the impression that Israel deals with them as hostages. It is a question connected with the essence of the agreement and the launch of a new phase—which requires an end to all the occupation measures taken over the recent period, including deportation, and closure of the occupied territories, especially Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] Has the Taba withdrawal subcommittee made any progress as regards determining the areas from which the Israeli Army is going to withdraw?

['Abd-Rabbuh] The Taba negotiations are still in their early stages. There are four questions which require an agreement. They are:

First, a timetable for complete Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, as Israel is proposing through the papers it has submitted to the Palestinian side the idea of redetermining positions for its forces while retaining extensive security control on the pretext of protecting the security of the Israelis and 3,000 settlers in the Gaza Strip, whose presence there is regarded by the Israeli Foreign Minister (Shim'on Peres) as "a fatal mistake."

Second, the area of the Jericho area from which a complete withdrawal is to take place. The Israelis have not defined their concept or view of this question. We believe that there should be withdrawal from all the Jericho province, as specified in administrative plans and Jordanian maps.

Third, the crossing points question. The Israelis want to continue to control these crossing points with Jordan and Egypt while allowing a symbolic Palestinian presence there. But we stress that they (the crossing points) must be under Palestinian control.

Fourth, the presence of international forces in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area. The Israelis believe that the presence of such forces is aimed at helping Palestinian internal security, but we believe that their role is to protect the border areas and participate in observing the crossing points.

As for internal security affairs, this is a purely Palestinian issue. And we do not think that there is any international force prepared to plunge into details of our internal security.

These are the four points which continue to represent the main obstacle to progress in the negotiations. We expect to continue to discuss them in the Taba committee and at a higher level, that is in the framework of the liaison committee in its next meeting in two weeks. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] It has been reported that you requested from Ross that the U.S. and Russian cosponsors participate in the Taba and Cairo negotiations. Is there an official request to that effect?

['Abd-Rabbuh] It is important for the two cosponsors (the United States and Russia) to participate as observers in these negotiations, on the grounds that the Palestinian-Israeli agreement was reached under their sponsorship, and they are its guarantors, in order to help to overcome any points of disagreement over it. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] What stage has been reached in the efforts and arrangements being made to establish the political and administrative teams which will take over authority?

['Abd-Rabbuh] The arrangements are still in their early stages, and we are conducting detailed and protracted debates to ensure that our steps are almost error-free, especially as we are staring from zero with regard to building state institutions. [passage omitted]

### Al-Husayni Discusses Jerusalem Elections, Taba Talks

*TA0211084393 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Faysal al-Husayni has said that the Palestinians have decided to prevent a right-wing victory in Jerusalem. He told our correspondent Moti Amir that there has been no change in the Palestinian political stand with regard to participation in elections; however, in his opinion, as a result of the municipal agreements signed in Jerusalem, many Palestinians will vote in order to prevent the right wing from rising to power in Jerusalem.

As for the Taba talks, al-Husayni said he is satisfied with the progress made in the negotiations. In his opinion, the Palestinians will be able to assume control of the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area in approximately one month.

### Ba'th Party Command Says Accord 'Stab in the Back'

*JN0111143593 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The Palestinian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party issued a statement today on the 76th anniversary of the ill-omened Balfour Declaration, which was blatant aggression against the Palestinian Arab people and a threat to pan-Arab security.

The statement emphasized the importance of entrenching militant Syrian-Palestinian cohesion and work under the banner of steadfastness and dignity raised by our great party under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the party's secretary general, the hero of the October war and the Corrective Movement, the symbol of the great Arab revolution, and the hope of our people in victory and liberation.

The statement said: The Palestinian-Israeli agreement constitutes a deviation from militant Arab and Palestinian constants, relinquishes the legitimate rights of our people, offers concessions that are in the interest of the enemy, and is meant to repress the intifadah. It is considered an attempt to dwarf the cause of our people into a limited administrative rule on part of our usurped homeland under full Zionist hegemony. This agreement, which does not meet the minimum aspirations of our people, constitutes a stab in the back of the Palestinian Arab struggle.

### PFLP, Hizballah Agree on Action Against Accord

*NC0111212193 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Damascus, Nov 1 (AFP)—Two radical groups opposed to Israeli-PLO arrangements for Palestinian autonomy said here Monday [1 November] they had agreed to do all they could to wreck the scheme.

In a statement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said its secretary-general George Habash and the leader of pro-Iranian group Lebanese Hizballah, Shaykh Hasan Nasrallah, had agreed to "continue all forms of struggle against the Zionist occupation."

The two groups said they had examined the "dangers" of the autonomy agreement for Palestinians in the occupied territories, signed in Washington on September 13 and "U.S. attempts to impose compromises contradicting the aspirations and interests of the Arab nation."

Shaykh Nasrallah held talks in Damascus at the weekend with officials of Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which also opposes the Israeli-PLO peace accord.

### Rioting by 'Criminal Israeli Settlers' Reported

#### Baghdad PLO Radio Reports 'Attacks'

*JN0211103593 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] A Palestinian citizen from al-Shuja'iyah neighborhood in Gaza was martyred yesterday after sustaining wounds when the occupation troops shot him on the pretext that he attempted to stab an Israeli settler near the Erez checkpoint in the northern occupied Gaza Strip. Another Palestinian citizen was martyred yesterday after he was shot by the occupation troops, claiming he did not stop at a military checkpoint in the occupied West Bank.

In another development, the racist Israeli settlers have for the third successive day continued their attacks on Palestinian citizens and their property in the occupied West Bank. The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, reported that the settlers this afternoon blocked main roads, burned tires, and threw stones at Palestinian vehicles.

The criminal Israeli settlers last night attacked Palestinian property in Ramallah and al-Birah. They set fire to approximately 50 houses and destroyed a large number of Palestinian-owned vehicles. The settlers also stormed Palestinian villages near Ramallah, started fires, opened heavy fire on the homes of citizens, and smashed their cars.

### Sanaa VOP Reports 'Fierce Clashes'

*JN0211008093 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] A Palestinian citizen from Qalqilyah in the West Bank was martyred last night after he was shot by the occupation troops near a military post/block.

An Israeli military spokesman claimed the Palestinian citizen was shot because he did not obey orders of the occupation troops to stop for inspection. The Israeli enemy radio admitted that another Palestinian citizen was wounded in the same incident.

Reports from the occupied territories said extreme tension has prevailed in Qalqilyah following this recent Israeli crime. Fierce clashes between the Palestinian citizens and the Israeli settlers in the occupied territories have become more severe. Reports said two Palestinian citizens were martyred during these clashes at the hands of the settlers. Reports added that groups of settlers attacked Palestinian citizens and their property in Ramallah and al-Birah for the third consecutive day.

Reports further said the settlers destroyed dozens of houses in Bi'r Zayt and burned several cars. Reports from the occupied territories said 10 Israeli settlers today opened fire on Palestinian citizens near al-Jalazun camp, north of the occupied West Bank. Today's reports from the occupied territories said the Israeli settlers set up a road-block near the camp and started smashing windows of houses and cars owned by Palestinians. Palestinians replied by throwing stones at them. An Israeli settler opened fire on the Palestinian citizens.

In a related development, the Israeli enemy radio reported that the Israeli security forces arrested a number of Israeli residents after hundreds of them blocked main roads in the West Bank and Gaza to prevent Palestinians from using them. The radio said such activities increased in Khan Yunus and the Gaza Strip, bringing traffic to a halt.

### Use of 'Iron Fist' on Settlers Urged

*JN0211080093 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Commentary by Yahya Rabah, Palestinian ambassador in Sanaa: "Settler Illusions and Peace Realities"]

[Text] The agreement on a declaration of principles between the PLO and the Israeli Government has many implementation mechanisms, timetables, and procedural steps. However, more important than all of this and on top of the list is that the Israelis should get rid of illusions, whether those Israelis are the government itself or the herds of settlers currently in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Without getting rid of illusions, the agreement will remain frozen within clauses written on paper and there will be a continuation of the circle of violence rather than a gateway to peace.

Most notable of the illusions entertained by the Israeli Government and the herds of settlers is what they call maintaining security—that of the occupation troops and of the settlers. Who is going to volunteer to preserve the security of an Israeli soldier, for free, as long as this soldier is still on territory which he is asked to leave? Add to this that this Israeli soldier is engaged in oppression, arrests, storming campaigns, killing Palestinian citizens, uprooting their trees, and ransacking their property. In other words, all his practices encourage confronting, rather than protecting, him.

As for the settlers, the situation is much worse, since they have inner and objective fear. How can 3,000 Zionist settlers feel secure, whatever we do, when they exist among 1 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, especially after their military forces withdraw and leave them behind? The security of the settlers lies only in their departure, and not in any other measures. Continuing to cling to illusions will not avail the Israeli Government, nor the settlers.

Finally, we should say that this wave of crimes committed by the settlers could be primarily directed at their government, and it could be a prelude to raising the price of these settlements, which will be evacuated one day. This wave of crimes, however, will increase wounds, double reactions, and place real, difficult obstacles in the way of peace. Therefore, the Israeli Government should be aware of all of this in all its dimensions. It should strike the settlers with an iron fist. It is better for the Israeli Government to confront the settlers today rather than confront them in the future. But hiding behind illusions is useless.

### 'Arafat Prohibits Business Partnerships With Israelis

*TA0111125393 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 93 p 2*

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari and ITIM]

[Text] Palestinian economic sources reported that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has instructed businessmen in the territories not to enter into business partnerships with Israelis until Israel completes its withdrawal from the territories.

The sources expressed resentment with the order, saying that since many deals between Palestinian and Israeli businessmen have already entered their initial stages, the process cannot be stopped. They expressed the fear that if 'Arafat's order is enforced, they will be supplanted by businessmen from other Arab countries.

A 117-member delegation from the Gaza Strip arrived yesterday morning at the Jerusalem Conference on Business. This, in order to establish initial contacts with both Israeli and foreign businessmen. "We came here as private individuals. We do not receive instructions from the PLO in Tunis, and they do not have the right to tell us what to do. We have already suffered enough economic hardships because of them."

### No World Bank Response To PLO Salary Request

*JN3110105793 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 31 Oct 93 pp 29*

[By 'Awdah 'Awdah]

[Text] The World Bank has not responded to a PLO request to cover the salaries of PLO personnel and the allowances of Palestinian prisoners and martyrs' families. These salaries and allowances have been suspended since June.

An official Palestinian source in Amman told AL-RA'Y that some 5,000 Palestinian employees have not received their salaries for four months. These include workers for the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department, the Economic Department, the Education and Higher Education Department, the Culture Department, the Martyrs' Families Institution, the National Fund, the Palestine National Council, the Intifadah Bureau, the Negotiating Delegation's Bureau, the Health Insurance Bureau, and the Palestinian Embassy in Amman.

The source affirmed that the personnel of the Badr and al-Karamah forces, which are affiliated with the Palestinian Liberation Army in Jordan, have not received their salaries for two months. This happens for the first time in the history of the Palestinian Army since its establishment in 1965, the source noted.

The Palestinian source affirmed that a memorandum has been submitted by workers of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department in Amman to President 'Arafat concerning their delayed salaries.

Participants in the PLO Central Council's recent meetings in Tunis told AL-RA'Y that in his address to the Council, Faruq Qaddumi raised the issue of the delayed PLO workers' salaries and allowances. He affirmed the necessity to maintain the dignity and pride of PLO personnel.

Palestinian officials indicate that PLO workers in Tunisia, Yemen, Libya, Lebanon, Algeria, Sudan, Syria, Jordan,

and Iraq are experiencing the problem of delayed salaries. This problem is also shared by Palestinian embassies abroad.

Officials of Palestinian factions told AL-RA'Y that their factions have not received their allocations from the National Fund for over a year.

An official at the Palestinian People's Party said that his party has not received any allocations for 16 months.

### Investment, Development Agency To Be Set Up

*NC2910125093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] Tunis, 29 Oct (MENA)—PLO Economic Adviser Dr. Yusuf Sayigh has stated that a special agency, the Palestinian Investment and Development Agency (Fidra) [al-wakalah al-filastiniyh lil tanmiyah wa al-istithmar], will be set up to supervise funds and investments Arab and foreign states and international organizations will allocate to investment in the occupied territories, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip.

Dr. Sayigh told a MENA correspondent in Tunis that the issue was raised during the meeting of donor states at the U.S. State Department in Washington on 27 September. The agency will supervise transfers and investments to eliminate donors' fears that assistance funds might not be allocated for the planned purposes.

Sayigh added that the Palestinian side has affirmed that Fidra will be an independent institution, employing efficient cadres reputed for their honesty and for adopting an open-door policy. It will report to international bodies and will be subject to internal and external auditing by an independent body. He added that the agency will be solely responsible for making contacts with donors to secure finance for projects and will determine the projects' order of priority in coordination with donors.

The PLO official pointed out that Fidra will follow up the implementation and progress of projects and submit reports to the donor states and the World Bank, which acts as the general secretariat of the donor states' coordination body.

The Palestinian official affirmed that the funds allocated by donors will be channeled to projects directly through Fidra without any stops on the way to eliminate donors' fears that the funds might be stolen, pillaged, or directed to purposes other than those that are planned.

He said that Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat pledged at a meeting with the World Bank deputy director recently that the bank will receive the PLO's approval of and final say on its proposals concerning the investment of the grants and Arab and foreign funds allocated to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Yusuf Sayigh added that 'Arafat will appoint a Fidra director soon, making sure that he has sufficient experience, specialization, and sense of responsibility. He added that Fidra will have a board of directors, an economic consultant, as well as a general secretariat that will act as a liaison between the inside and the outside and facilitate everyone's travel to work inside the territories. [passage omitted]

Sayigh added that a compromise has been reached, giving the United States and Europe the chairmanship of the donors coordination committee. He explained that the World Bank will act as the general secretariat of the committee, which will coordinate grants for the various projects in the West Bank and Gaza. He added that donor states will offer assistance through the World Bank. But he noted that the PLO does not object to direct assistance to the Palestinians should some states wish to do so.

### Official on Financial Crisis, $11.6 Billion Plan

*NC0111112893 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Tunis, 1 Nov (MENA)—Ahmad Quray', alias Abu-'Ala', director of the PLO Economic Department, has announced that the PLO is facing a serious, difficult economic crisis and that the budgets of PLO bureaus and departments have been halted for the past five months. He warned that if this situation is not remedied quickly, it will paralyze Palestinian activity.

In an interview with the Tunisian weekly newspaper AL-BAYAN, Abu-'Ala' said a solution must be found to the PLO's financial crisis and the resulting problems faced by the families of martyrs, wounded, handicapped, and detainees, and the serious crisis faced by national institutions in the occupied territories. He said this issue has been discussed with the World Bank, U.S. emissaries, and the EC.

Abu-'Ala' recounted that following Yasir 'Arafat's successful visit, France expressed a definite wish to extend political and economic aid within the framework of the committee of donor countries, UN institutions, or in the context of French-Palestinian relations.

He announced that during a recent visit to London, he discussed a possible date for President 'Arafat's visit to Britain. This is expected to take place next month. He added that he discussed with British officials the Palestinian program for the coming stage and recent peace developments. He said he explained to them the economic conditions in the occupied territories.

The Palestinian official emphasized that the Palestinian state is being built from scratch, as the national economy is nearly in ruins and dependent on the Israeli economy in every sphere. He said the coming stage should be devoted to remedying the flaws and the constricting factors that befell the Palestinian economy as a result of the prolonged occupation, explaining that this requires rehabilitating the infrastructure to create an appropriate climate and solid foundations for private enterprise.

Quray' urged Palestinian and Arab businessmen to help rebuild the Palestinian economy, noting that a development plan for this purpose has been drawn up with an estimated investment of $11.6 billion. Approximately half

of this sum will be underwritten by the Palestinian national authority through Arab and international aid and the rest will come in the form of private investment. He added that a preliminary mechanism has been created to administer, organize, and supervise economic development programs and Arab and international aid payments. He pointed out that the world committed itself to providing this aid during a meeting in Washington.

### 'Arafat Sends Message to Kafr Qasim Inhabitants

*LD2910191093 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] President of the state of Palestine and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the population of Kafr Qasim, the Triangle, and Galilee who today have been marking the 37th anniversary of the Kafr Qasim massacre. In his message he saluted their strong commitment to their national belonging and to safeguarding their national and cultural identity.

Here is text of the message:

On this solemn occasion, the anniversary of those who paid with their life and blood for freedom and peace and who defended honor and devotion to the homeland, I would like to express our great appreciation for our folks and sons of our people in Galilee and the Triangle for the important role they undertook to bolster the peace process and the peace of the brave and for the sincere efforts they made to encourage and support the dialogue between the two Palestinian and Israeli peoples and the dialogue between the PLO and the Israeli Government.

Your efforts and the efforts of all the brothers and friends in this field were crowned with the signing of the agreement on the Declaration of Principles and the reciprocal recognition between the PLO and Israel.

Beloved ones, the signing of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement has come as a result of your struggle and your self-sacrifice and the sacrifices of your people which have continued for well over seven decades. We hope that the page of the past, with all its tragedies, hardships, injustice, occupation, and sufferings will be turned over and that a new page of justice, equality, peaceful co-existence, cooperation, the peaceful solution of disputes, dialogue, and arbitration will be opened.

As you know this historic agreement which is important in the life of our people and the destiny of the entire area is considered the first step in the peace process which we had begun for the sake of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area which safeguards for all the nations and states of the area their rights and dignity and their right to peace and security and stability and guarantees for our people the end of Israeli occupation of their soil and shrines and recovery and exercise of its national and political rights.

The agreement and the mutual recognition also formed a new and important chapter in the history of the Palestinian issue and the history of the conflict in the area because it is the first official Israeli recognition of the PLO and because it enables our people to recover a dear and important part of its sacred homeland soil along the road to establishing its independent state whose capital is holy Jerusalem. We hope that state will be joined in a confederation with fraternal Jordan in accordance with the voluntary and free choice by the two fraternal peoples.

It is no secret to you dear brothers and folks and beloved ones that the success of this agreement and the strengthening of its foundation on the soil of reality need your support and backing and the implementation of your efforts through coordination and cooperation with the Israeli peace forces which back the national rights of our people. It also needs the support and backing of all brothers and friends and the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in the world by contributing effectively and strongly to offering all forms of the support to our people so that they can rebuild their homes and build structures and foundations and national institutions to change the painful situation of our people and to help it to build a better tomorrow under whose shadow it can freely live, dignified and independent.

Dear sisters and brothers, our hope in the future is great, and our belief in peace is greater. Our confidence in our people is strong and unshakable which makes us move forward in building and establishing a just and comprehensive peace for our children and theirs, and for our people and their children. Peace which is based on coexistence, mutual respect, and the non use, or threat of force. Peace which enables our people to exercise its right in self-determination, and its right in development, progress, and prosperity in an atmosphere of freedom, security, and stability.

I would like here to salute through you all the forces in Israel which stood courageously and openly beside this peace, and which worked for it, in particular the forces of the Israeli peace movement.

Finally, I renew greetings to you and all the love from the heart to the heart, praying to God Almighty to help us all for the benefit and welfare of our people in achieving its sublime national goals.

May glory and immortality be granted to the martyrs of proud Kafar Qasim and to all our dutiful martyrs.

### 'Arafat, U.S. Envoy Confer on Accord Implementation

*JN2910201793 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Brother President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has conferred with the U.S. ambassador in Tunis.

The meeting reviewed the Middle East peace process and the obstacles facing implementation of Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles and the role the United States can play in solving any problems facing this issue.

### 'Arafat Receives Invitation To Visit Germany in Nov

*JN3010195193 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the German Foreign Ministry today said in Bonn that the German Government has extended an invitation to brother President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to visit Germany in November.

It is worth mentioning that brother Abu-'Ammar has received invitations to visit several European capitals. The visits aim at reinforcing ties with the Palestinian people and strengthening future Palestinian-European relations.

### 'Arafat To Visit Brussels 9 Nov, To Meet Delors

*LD2910225793 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] In search of more support for the peace process in the Middle East, Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat is knocking at the EC doors this time. He will have talks in Brussels on 9 November with EC Commission President Jacques Delors on the EC's aid to the Palestinians.

'Arafat's visit to Brussels is considered the first of its kind after the signing of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement on 13 September in Washington. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, Nabil Sha'th, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Taba talks, affirmed that the Palestinians who collaborated with Israel must be put on trial.

In an interview, Sha'th said we must not build our society on crimes, and anyone who had a hand in crimes committed against the Palestinians since the outbreak of the intifadah in December 1987 must pay the price. [passage omitted]

### 'Arafat Meets With Russian Ambassador to Tunisia

*LD2910191593 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, this afternoon received Boris Shchiborin, Russian Federation ambassador to Tunisia.

The recent development of the Palestinian issues, the peace process in the Middle East, the efforts exerted to push forward the work of the joint committees for the sake of arriving at tangible results on the ground, and also the multilateral talks, including the Armament Limitation Committee that will convene in Moscow at the beginning of next month, were discussed during the meeting.

### DFLP Spokesman: Russia To Seek Lifting of Resolutions

*PM0111161093 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Oct 93 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Russia Informs Palestinian Parties of Its Support for Revoking International Resolutions"]

[Text] Amman, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Qays al-Samarani (Abu-Layla), member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestinian led by Nayif Hawatimah, has revealed that his organization received a message a few days ago from the Russian Government saying that the two states sponsoring the peace process in addition to the five permanent member states of the Security Council will work within the framework of the present UN General Assembly session to turn the page on all the international resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East and to replace them by one resolution praising the so-called progress achieved toward establishing peace in the region and bolstering the Palestinian-Israeli agreement.

In an exclusive statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Abu-Layla said that this means that all binding and nonbinding international resolutions on the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict will be all but canceled and will be replaced by the Palestinian-Israeli agreement, on the grounds that it is the framework recognized by international legitimacy with regard to the Palestinian people's rights.

Al-Samarani strongly criticized the Palestinian-Israeli agreement, saying that it has divided the transitional phase, which already posed a big threat to Palestinian rights, into two transitional phases: The first concerns Gaza and Jericho and the second concerns the other West Bank cities, excluding greater Jerusalem, settlements, border areas, and the military positions in which the Israeli Army is going to be stationed. He pointed out that three years after the agreement's announcement, that is after discussing the issues of Jerusalem, refugees, and borders, the balance of power will not be in the Palestinians' favor. It will be completely in Israel's favor, as the world will have dissociated itself from the Palestinian issue, the Arabs will have completed their reconciliation with Israel, and the intifadah and the other forms of Palestinian struggle will have ceased.

### British Supporter Visits Deportees in Lebanon

*NC3010141793 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] Marj al-Zuhur, Lebanon, Oct 30 (AFP)—The chairman of a British support group for the Palestinian deportees in south Lebanon visited their camp in no man's land on Saturday [30 October].

The 215 deportees are to be repatriated by December 17, one year after Israel expelled 415 Palestinians from the occupied territories to south Lebanon. The others have already returned in stages.

But Stuart Bruce, a public relations consultant who heads a committee for the Palestinian deportees based in the northern English city of Leeds, said their return was not guaranteed.

"There is a slim possibility that their return could be delayed. Israel could change its mind," he said in the Marj al-Zuhur camp.

Last Monday and Tuesday, Israel released more than 600 Palestinian prisoners as part of an autonomy deal it signed with the Palestine Liberation Organisation on September 13.

But Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin blocked the release of members of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) and the Islamic Jihad movement. Most of the deportees belong to HAMAS, which opposes the autonomy deal.

Bruce, who arrived Thursday in Lebanon, said the information ministry gave him authorisation to visit the deportees.

"The purpose of my visit is first of all to offer moral support to the deportees and to discuss how to campaign in the future to keep up the good work we have accomplished in the past year," he told AFP.

Bruce said the committee had the support of British intellectuals and members of parliament.

The 12-member committee was set up in January when graduates from Leeds University found that Dr. 'Umar Farawnah, who carried out kidney research at the university, was among the deportees.

"I'm angry that Israel or any other people can inflict such treatment and suffering on fellow human beings," said Bruce.

## OPEC Affairs

### Iran May Urge Lower Production Ceiling

*LD0111183593 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1730 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] In the event of a continuous fall in the price of oil in world markets, the Islamic Republic of Iran will, at OPEC's next session in 20 days time, request that OPEC's existing production ceiling be reviewed again and the production level be lowered.

Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i announced this today when talking to our correspondent, and emphasized that OPEC members should observe the quotas allocated to them.

The oil minister said: [Announcer-read throughout] Our assessment is that OPEC members have produced oil within the framework of their quotas in the past Christian month, and that the recent fall in the price of oil has probably been due to a rise in the production of North Sea oil and of a number of other non-OPEC member oil producers.

It had been reported in the news that in the past few days, the price of North Sea Brent oil had even fallen up to 33 cents. Unconfirmed reports had also been published indicating that certain OPEC countries had increased their oil production.

## Algeria

### Five Killed in Operation To Release Hostages

*LD0111211593 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] It is necessary to point out the secrecy, poise, and few statements made by the Algerian and French authorities after the operation to free the three French hostages ended. They did not reveal secrets surrounding the search and release of the three French hostages. The French nationals were kidnapped last Saturday [30 October] morning at (Telemliq).

The security forces, after combing the area and after widespread searches and following the tracks of the hostages, were able to free the French hostages and to identify the kidnappers. The kidnapping scenario and search for the hostages are in this report.

[Correspondent] Immediately after the kidnapping, the security forces acted quickly to ring the capital's neighborhoods, search some houses, and reinforced some road checkpoints.

After finding the car used in the kidnapping operation, the man assigned to coordinate with the kidnappers was arrested. This operation helped the security forces to locate the house in which the kidnappers were hiding in Oued Salama, Larbaa. The security forces raided the place, killed one person and wounded another. The operation again helped locate another place the kidnappers went to. It was a villa in Eucalyptus neighborhood, east of the capital. After surrounding the neighborhood, the kidnappers fled, leaving the two French hostages with their hands tied. Mrs. Thevenot was moved on Wednesday to another place and freed last night.

The security forces are now continuing their search for those who participated in the kidnapping after having identified them. They were able to eliminate five of the criminals who were involved in the kidnapping. [passage omitted] The search is going on for four others involved who are still at large. [passage omitted]

### Ali Kafi Addresses Judges on Judicial Year

*LD3110030693 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1933 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Speech by Ali Kafi, Algerian Higher State Council chairman, on the occasion of the official opening of the 1993-1994 judicial year, in Algiers on 30 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. May God's prayers and peace by upon God's messenger.

Ladies and gentlemen: To start with, I would like to welcome our guests from the sons of the Arab Maghreb: the presidents of the Maghreban Supreme Courts. Their presence here among us at this occasion proves that the determination for the edification of the Arab Maghreb is a real and a permanent one and that the idea of the Arab Maghreb is not a political one under the control of some contingent interest. Rather, it is a historical and strategic goal upon which hangs all future challenges that must be won in our region. [passage omitted]

You are all standing to stress the continuity of the Algerian state, the authentic origin of our nation, and its capability to ensure its existence and to overcome the difficulties facing it.

Ladies and gentlemen: Despite the numerous fronts the Higher State Council is facing to overcome the crisis, to heal the rift that befell the country, to endeavor to prepare the ways and the political atmosphere, and to provide the conditions to get out of the current difficult situation, the Higher State Council accords, with these efforts, a great importance to the judiciary. We are exerting efforts so that this apparatus stays away from upheavals.

The judiciary, as an important constitutional institution of the state, will always remain a firm pillar for the edification of the modern state and protect society from diseases. Without the judiciary, the state cannot be, and the civilized society can neither organize itself nor govern its destiny in a coherent way.

Without a transparent judiciary based on sound bases, it would be impossible to edify a modern and credible state. In the absence of a strong state that is capable of protecting and implementing law, we would not be able to find a trace of the justice we are aspiring for.

Those who have been trying to destroy the state, demanding the creation of a state of law, are in fact calling for total anarchy and are dealing blows to the principle of justice. This is what the terrorists have been achieving with their multifaceted criminal acts, such as: the assassination of Algerians—men, women, and children of all ages and from all walks of life; the destruction of the citizens' sources of livelihood; the destruction of national economic installations; arson attacks against schools and libraries; the assassination of scholars; the destruction of buses that take pupils to secondary schools in remote rural areas; the destruction of infrastructure and the equipment for building roads; and harming Algeria's guests who are nationals of friendly foreign countries. The terrorist gangs are trying to shake the stability of the country and to bring about anarchy in society and destroy the Algerian state and harm the reputation of the nation.

These are savage acts against civilization and are contrary to the deep-rooted customs of our people, which call for doing good, protecting science, and honoring guests. These acts are hostile to the spirit of true Islam, which is based on science and on the tendency toward noble and civilized progress, human solidarity, and the protection of people's lives and their rights to property and honor.

We are determined to show steadfastness in order to eradicate this plague. The Algerian state is here. It is adapting to the new situation with wisdom, patience, and methodology out of its concern to avoid any slippage toward more dangerous things.

Algerian society is holding together. It rejects anarchy and destructive acts. Criminals will be punished, whatever the means they are using. They will not be able to escape law and justice.

Ladies and gentlemen, the current conditions that require us to confront them with every consideration—no matter how grave they might be—cannot divert us from tackling and reforming the vital strategic institutions and sectors on which the country's revival is based. They cannot divert us from endeavoring toward an initiative for a new society in which democracy, freedom, social justice, and equal opportunities are realized, and that provides for pluralism, freedom of the press, and the principle of political alternation.

This endeavor would fall within the scope of the evolving national initiative that is based on the historical point of reference of the national movement and that is deep-rooted in our values, civilization, and time-honored historical march.

This initiative, which stimulates our people's ingenuity and enthusiasm, will regain the national initiative, put an end to the errors that were committed in the march, and put Algeria in the hands of its young sons and the qualified live energies that would allow Algeria to occupy its position among the advanced countries at the outset of the coming millennium. This is the real stake that the nation must unite and put up all its capabilities to win.

In the evolving national initiative, Algeria will be a democratic republic devoid of any kind of political, ideological, and economic monopoly. It must be a place for initiative, intelligence, and action. There will be no room in it for dependency on the state or on others. Social justice and national solidarity will be the weft that will bind together its fabric.

In its 14 January 1993 address, the Higher State Council laid down the main features of this initiative and adopted dialogue as a path and policy, not just to get out of the current crisis but to lay down the foundation of the initiative and to firmly establish its bases. We called for dialogue—open, true, and sincere dialogue with all the partners—the political parties, organizations, and associations. This was not to gain time; nor was it from a position of weakness, but out of a deep conviction in the usefulness of this path and in the need to mobilize all Algerians to face the challenge, stop the bloodshed, regain the country's stability and the citizen's peace of mind, and set a future strategy that would protect the country from recurring shocks and crises.

The nature of the crisis through which the country is passing imposes this dialogue and makes responding to it a historical and national responsibility, of which every side bears a share. The Higher State Council will not spare any effort to ensure the success of this endeavor.

Ladies and gentlemen: Reforming the judiciary, which has been badly abused by corruption, ought to be one the main priorities, regardless of the political system and regardless of the people who are ruling the country, because justice is the real fabric that binds together the state institutions. Furthermore, justice has a leading role; it has always been the Algerian society's main demand. The state will not, moreover, have any credibility or links with the society unless the state rests on justice. [passage omitted]

Those who lead and run the country's institutions, justice being at their forefront, must carry out the fundamental reforms that are needed so that they will be free from aimless management and move on to modern, rational, technical, and organized management by relying on young cadres and the real abilities that are abundant in the country.

The democratic initiative [mashru'] that we are endeavoring to build requires a competent administration to serve the citizens and all sectors of the society, away from partisanship and unaffected by changing regimes and alternation of parties in power. It must be an administration for the country and not an administration for parties, blocs, or trends alternating in the national arena.

Comprehensive justice cannot be realized without social justice, social harmony, and deep feelings of national solidarity. These values, which are deeply rooted in our society and in the history of our struggle, cannot be reified without achieving the economic prosperity that would provide wealth and facilitate its fair distribution.

The democratic initiative is a comprehensive and overlapping one. It will be built upon the resources of national economy, a transparent justice, and strong state organs and administrations.

Proceeding from this, the Higher State Council has paid special attention to the economic problem. It carried out a minute evaluation of the economic situation with the participation of a number of our experts, first at the level of the committee of experts and then through the economic workshop.

We can affirm today that the nature and the causes of the crisis, as well as its repercussions, have been analyzed and evaluated in an excellent manner. We can also affirm that solutions for this crisis have been drawn up, be it those related to balancing the state budget or foreign indebtedness or those related to the institutional reforms that must be introduced to the economy in order to speed up the transition to a market economy. [passage omitted]

Algeria is rich in its potential, material, and human resources. It is strong in its achievements, in its qualified young cadres, and in the dynamism of its youth. [passage omitted]

I officially announce the opening of the judicial year for 1993-94. May peace and God's prayers be upon you.

## Egypt

### Musa To Visit Israel 'In Next Few Days'

*NC0111163893 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—MENA has learned that Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa will visit Israel in the next

few days to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres.

According to diplomatic sources in Cairo, Musa's talks will focus on advancing the negotiations on the Syrian-Israeli track and the Middle East peace process after President Husni Mubarak's talks in Syria on Saturday.

### Meets Israeli Ambassador

*NC0111214193 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa met with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo this evening. The Israeli ambassador said that they discussed bilateral ties, the peace process, and the arrangements for Foreign Minister Musa's visit to Israel in the next few days.

## Musa Interviewed on Mubarak U.S. Visit

*NC0111210993 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Oct 93 p 11*

[Report on an "exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa in Washington by reporter Afkar al-Kharadili; date not given]

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa spoke to AL-AHRAM about his assessment of the results of President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington and his meetings with U.S. President Bill Clinton and senior U.S. Administration and Congressional officials.

The foreign minister said that the meetings with the U.S. Administration, Congress, and the U.S. media were extremely intensive. President Mubarak's meetings with the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees were of particular importance in view of the hot issues on the agenda of the visit pertaining to the peace process, Somalia, and bilateral relations, including the continuation of U.S. aid, encouraging investment in Egypt, trade, and the opening of U.S. markets to Egyptian goods and exports.

Musa affirmed that with regard to bilateral cooperation, there was good understanding and appreciation for Egypt's role in the peace process and interest in Egypt's views because of Egypt's central role in the region.

Regarding the situation in Somalia, the foreign minister said: This subject was discussed in depth. The discussion dealt with ways to achieve national reconciliation and how this can be started in the coming six months.

The U.S. Administration is open and wants to assist in this regard. It recognizes Egypt's role in Africa and the Middle East and the importance of Egyptian efforts for stability in the region.

Asked whether there were differences of opinion between Egypt and the United States, Musa said: In the coming period and before the U.S. troops withdraw from Somalia, it will be necessary to consider how the United Nations can carry out its role after the withdrawal of this main component of the UN force. We must try to restore normal life in Somalia or to begin momentum toward a return to normal life in the coming six months. This is a very important. After all the sacrifices and efforts, Somalia should not be left to return to the situation that existed before. What is required for national reconciliation to begin within the next six months is for weapons to be collected and removed from the hands of those who are using them, and a cease-fire has to be established. Reconstruction requires years, not months. Nevertheless, during the reconstruction period, there will be no need for the continued presence of the UN forces in the form they take today.

Furthermore, the moment national reconciliation starts, it will establish its own momentum and will go forward. Egypt and the United States have agreed that national reconciliation in Somalia must not exclude any faction. Therefore, all the factions, including that of Aidid and his tribe, must be included in this process. At the same time, we must not be tied to any one leader who may have played a role at a specific time.

Regarding the peace process, Musa said: It is necessary to activate the situation on the Syrian-Israeli and the Lebanese-Israeli fronts. Meanwhile, efforts should continue to implement the Palestinian-Israeli agreement.

He explained that Egyptian diplomacy is trying to work for the sound implementation of the agreement and to achieve progress on the other two tracks.

Musa said: Contacts are currently taking place to prepare the ground for the resumption of negotiations. He said that the preparation period must be short in order to bridge the gap in the situation. No pressure should be exerted. We hope that this will take place within a few months.

Musa added: We are trying to shorten the period. Progress on the Syrian-Israeli track will inevitably take place—in one year or two years, or in one month or two months. What is important in our view is that this take place within a reasonable time.

In my opinion, the implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian agreement will take two years. But agreement on all the details might take one or two months. In the final analysis, we are talking about a comprehensive peace process, which means that cooperation must take place on all the tracks.

Regarding reports that Clinton is preparing meetings between Rabin and other Middle Eastern leaders in Washington, the foreign minister said: A meeting with Yasir 'Arafat is possible, because there is peace between the PLO and Israel and an initial agreement. If Clinton wants a meeting with the other two leaders [the Syrian and Lebanese presidents], a basis must exist to proceed forward. Anyway, this will be up to these leaders.

Asked whether President Clinton had raised the issue of the Arab boycott of Israel, Musa said: The boycott is one of the outstanding issues between the Arab states and Israel; it is not the only issue. There are other issues, such as the settlements, disarmament, and many other issues. We must not put everything in one basket. We must solve one

problem at a time. Naturally, if there is agreement, it will lead to normalization. The multilateral committees are continuing their work.

Regarding the developments in the multilateral negotiations and why they are not functioning, the foreign minister said: The committees are functioning. The Refugees Committee met in Tunis last week. The Environment Committee will meet in Egypt next month, and the Water Committee is currently meeting in China. The only committee that is not functioning is the Economic Cooperation Committee, and this is due to the conference of donor countries for special activities in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. This is in addition to the Disarmament Committee, whose meeting will be scheduled soon. Regarding his assessment of the results of the multilateral committees' meetings, the foreign minister said: The discussions have entered a serious stage. The discussions of the Refugees Committee were very good, and likewise the discussions of the environment and the economic committees. They have a list of regional projects. Some of these projects have been excluded because they are not regional.

This is in addition to the Disarmament Committee, which is one of the most important. At least there is an arena in which we can talk about disarmament. This issue is related to future security and stability. If a conference issues resolutions, these resolutions will be binding on the 40 or 50 states that attend it.

Asked to what extent the U.S. Administration understands Egypt's need for U.S. aid, the foreign minister said: There is understanding of the Egyptian position because the economic reform program has produced positive results. The economic situation is developing in a satisfactory manner, and the reform process has been managed with great efficiency. This provides encouragement for the continuation of the aid.

Regarding the Libyan-Western, or Lockerbie crisis, the foreign minister said: It was discussed, and we hope there is something that we can do. The U.S. position has not changed, and our position has not changed. The issue of the resolution at the UN Security Council has been delayed for several days. The matter demands a decision and a development of positions. Our position has not changed—that is, for the Libyan people's interest and abiding by international legitimacy.

Asked whether the situation in Iraq was raised during the talks, Musa said: All the regional issues were discussed. Some issues were discussed in depth while others were reviewed, such as the issues of peace, the Syrian-Israeli negotiations, and the situation in the Gulf.

One of the issues discussed in depth was the situation in Africa, particularly in Burundi. President Mubarak has sent Ambassador Sa'id Rif'at to Kigali and to Bujumbura. President Mubarak also discussed the situation in Burundi with President Clinton, and this will be one of the subjects that will be discussed with President Mitterrand during the President Mubarak's visit to France.

### Minister Urges Doubling Security Efforts

*NC0111200993 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Interior Minister Hasan al-Alfi has affirmed that the police force is strong and capable of deterring terrorism and of providing security, despite individual incidents against its men, who know that their battle with the terrorists will go on for a long time until all the fugitive terrorists are captured.

He said that the all-out confrontation by the official and popular bodies is being done in a realistic way, while we condemn all terrorist activities and try to stifle them in their cradle.

During the expanded meeting he held today with his top assistants, assistant ministers, and ranking officials of the Interior Ministry, the interior minister asked all members of the police force to double their efforts during this stage and increase their ability to guarantee their continuing superiority and absolute control.

## Libya

### Coup Attempt Said Led by Military Officers

*JN0111190693 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 31 Oct 93 p 1*

[Report by 'Ali Nun; quotation marks as published]

[Text] London—Reliable Libyan sources, who have been contacted from London, have disclosed to AL-HAYAH that the recent mutiny within the Libyan Armed Forces was in fact "a coup attempt" carried out by a group of officers close to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Those officers were led by Colonel Hasan al-Kabir and Colonel al-Rifi 'Ali al-Sharif. The sources added that the attempt was suppressed after three days of bloody and fierce confrontations resulting in the death of 500 to 2,000 people.

The sources, who are close to the Libyan regime, stressed that the attempt began on 11 October in some military garrisons in the Bani Walid area, 170 km south of the capital, and in Birak, far to the south. The sources added that the attempt extended to other garrisons in Gharyan, 100 km south of the capital, and Tarhunah, 100 km from the capital. The mutiny, however, did not reach Tripoli itself.

The sources said that the two colonels, al-Kabir and al-Sharif, "tried, together with other officers, to exploit Libya's current difficult circumstances and the state of unhappiness prevailing in the ranks of the military, who have not received their salaries for the past 12 months, in order to move against Col. al-Qadhdhafi's regime and to topple him."

The same sources said that this attempt continued until 14 October, ending after bloody and fierce battles in which all types of weapons were used. They said the Air Force played "a decisive role in quelling it."

The sources added that non-Libyan pilots, who carry another Arab country's citizenship, piloted the Libyan MiG aircraft to strafe the barracks where the rebels assembled. Meanwhile, "the Security Battalions," led by Khalifah Hunaysh and "the Revolutionary Guard," affiliated with the revolutionary committees and led by Colonel Muhammad al-Majdhub, carried out the ground offensive operations and direct confrontation using tanks, personnel carrier, rocket launchers, guns, and other weapons.

The sources said that some people in Tripoli speak of 500 dead, while others speak of 2,000 dead and hundreds of wounded, "but the more realistic figure is below 200 dead." The areas where clashes were reported came under tight siege and the Bani Walid area is still under a total siege, while all agencies of Col. al-Qadhdhafi's regime are in a state of high alert.

The same sources noted that extensive search campaigns were conducted during and after the battles and that a number of senior officers were arrested. "The surprise was that officers from Warfalah tribe in Bani Walid were involved in the coup attempt. That tribe is considered to be the most supportive of Col. al- Qadhdhafi's regime." This fact prompted the Libyan leader to say in his speech two days ago that "in each Libyan family, there is a traitor; they are the same traitors who helped Italy invade Libya" in November 1911 and "helped the foreign powers" in October 1993.

The Libyan sources stressed that the "Libyan opposition abroad had no hand in these events;" nor was there any confirmed connection between those behind the attempt and any foreign country, especially since Col. al-Rifi is one of the well-known Libyan free officers. [group of officers who staged the September 1969 coup that brought al-Qadhdhafi to power]

The sources said that Col. al-Rifi was arrested, while al-Kabir managed to flee to Geneva, where his son resides. The sources added that "as usual, the al-Qadhdhafi regime knew how to take advantage of the opportunity. The search campaign and arrests involved many people, whose loyalty was under doubt, including other officers, as well as fundamentalists."

## Al-Qadhdhafi Ridicules 'Coup Attempt' Reports

*LD2910154793 Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic 1935 GMT 28 Oct 93*

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to university lecturers and students in Tripoli on 28 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] Good morning. In the name of God, I would like to talk about the agenda of the Basic People's Congresses [BCP's], which lays down internal and foreign policies of the Jamahiriyah. The BPC's also issue legislative laws that define the economic, political, and social life in the Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

I do not believe that the people congresses can convene and discuss, or read memorandums consisting of scores of pages, because this is boring. They could be clear subjects—reports, issues, and laws, and the masses to discuss the spirit of the law. [passage omitted]

One of the issues that concerns the citizen is health. All the people are talking about health. By health I do not mean the state of public health during the era of the present General People's Committee for Health, but public health during previous eras of former general people's committees for health. The main preoccupation of the people and the ordinary citizen is health: we all talk about health, hospitals, about care, and medical equipment which photographs and diagnoses; about medicine, and about competent and not-so-competent doctors; and about treatment abroad. These are among the issues about which the people are complaining. Someone will say: How can they tell me at the hospital to bring my own anesthetic and my own utensils so that I can use them when eating? I personally have not stayed as a patient in a hospital, but some have told me so. [passage omitted]

If these issues are unacceptable, unnecessary, and can be discarded, then we should know that and decide to discard them. You should know that when you come to the hospital without these things you will find them at the hospital. You should not talk about them in the street. Everyone will turn a deaf ear to you. With whom will you talk? You have elected a people's committee for health so that the latter will implement your decisions; what you decide will be implemented. People talk about security. There are complaints about security; everywhere you hear that there are armed people and someone has died because of a Kalashnikov rifle while another was killed by a shotgun. Some people quarrelled and used firearms, and someone was wounded by a firearm by mistake. Someone will say that people have come to his house to search, and an another may say that he has left his car parked and when he returned he did not find it. I do not want to say that these issues in Libya are considered as very simple if we compare Libya with other states of the world. Libya is regarded as a secure state if compared with others, if we compare the crimes with those that take place in other countries. Radio every day tells you about the lost security in most countries of the world. [passage omitted] Issues regarding the lack of security are on the agenda. You decide what security you want. There are some people who are talking about the high cost of living. If we compare Libya with any state in the world, we will find that Libya is the cheapest country in the world. We are now saying, however, that the cost of living is high. The basic commodities carry subsidies and are sold at fixed prices and therefore are not expensive. The people do not talk about them.

The people talk about other nonbasic commodities—clothing and household appliances, such as refrigerators, chairs, and electric light bulbs; they say that the car is expensive or that the rental of the car is high. [passage omitted] The people are complaining about housing; they say that there is a housing problem. A person gets married

and does not find a house in which to live. A person with a large family cannot find a house big enough for his family.

Another complaint concerns the transfer of Libyan currency into foreign currencies. The people say that they go to the bank and ask for their Libyan monies to be transferred into foreign monies, which the bank should do, but the bank says no. This is one of the complaints of the people. The people are complaining about the lack of cleanliness. They say that garbage is to be seen in the streets.

There are areas complaining about water shortages, starting with the city of Tripoli, which has the biggest population. If those problems which I spoke about did not exist, there would not be one complaint in the Libyan street, and people would not be annoyed about anything. They would not be annoyed about Palestine, or that Arab unity did not occur, or that scientists have not found a way to change sea water into sweet water, or that solar power was not used as a substitute for oil and other energy sources. No one would complain that Arab dignity is in the dirt and that Arabs no longer have self-respect, that they have become humiliated. They would not complain about international excesses or intervention in Somalia, Cambodia, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Iraq, and Kuwait. They would not complain that medicine has not progressed and has not found treatments for certain diseases. No one would complain that the environment and the atmosphere are being spoiled or that there is a hole in the ozone layer that is harming the planet Earth. [passage omitted]

The Libyan citizen, the very weak and trivial, who has no principles or manners, who would sacrifice his country for his stomach, is prepared to sell his country for his stomach, for the sake of health, security, the cost of living, housing, currency exchange, cleanliness, or drinking water. He considers these important issues. He insults the revolution, Mu'ammar, the whole world, our religion, God, and Arab nationalism because he is annoyed with something else.

If these problems are solved, I do not expect a Libyan citizen to complain about another thing. Our honor has been debased; Arabs no longer have honor in the world; Palestine has been sold; America, one bloc, has dominated the world and has become a policeman. Is there anyone who has spoken out about it and complained, or suggested staging demonstrations against it or doing anything about it, allying with Mars against it? Never. No one speaks about it. For these things—health, cost of living, housing, cleanliness, and water—one is prepared to join a pact with the devil against his country and everything else. These are the problems that really exist. I cannot talk now about the other things—about honor, history, exiled people, and the rights of Libyans.

As you can see, I spoke in front of the people. Thousands of Libyans were exiled from Libya and no one spoke about them until I told him: You—your father was taken, and your grandfather was exiled, and so was your mother. And he said: Ah, yes, you are right. You did not think that your mother was exiled by the Italians. Why did you not say so? Why do I have to tell you? Your mother, father, everyone is telling you you are right. Come Mu'ammar. My grandfather, uncles, and mother were sent away. Where were you?

In my view, the issues that I see as vital ones are not those that I have just mentioned and about which the Libyan man in the street complains. From a revolutionary point of view, and from an angle of seriousness stemming from awareness and responsibility, I would like to talk about the matter of justice in Libya, for example. When there are failings in justice, this represents a real demand that justifies even a revolution and demonstrations in the street: when there are rich people at the expense of poor; when the wealth of the country is not fairly distributed among the people of the country; when opportunities are not allocated fairly among the people, because we find that one person holds five posts while another person cannot find even one job either in Libya or elsewhere. It is for these matters that the masses should revolt. Justice used to be absent and still is in the world; if there is no justice in Libya today, we should work against this.

When people are not equal before the law, this means that there is no justice. These are the vital issues that need debating. [passage omitted]

People are equal before the law; and they have the same right regarding equal opportunities. When one exerts an effort and does not reap the right reward as a result; while another person who does not make an effort yet receives considerable chunks from the wealth of the country, this means there is no justice. This gives way to feelings of resentment. Those who exert an effort gain small income, whereas those who do nothing are rewarded handsomely.

For me, these issues are fundamental; they are more important than clean streets. We can use 100 vehicles for two or three hours to clean a town; but to achieve justice one must use blood not water. Vehicles will not be enough; one needs caravans of martyrs sometimes. There are classes, or groups, or strata of people or centers of interest who benefit from a lack of justice, and fight to maintain this wrong situation; they have the capabilities to do so. To defeat them, we have to exert a great effort that sometimes has to involve blood and lives in some countries. However, in Libya we can decide everything inside the BPC's without the necessity of resorting to taking to the streets. [passage omitted]

Fortification of the coast is very, very important to me. All this health, security, water, cleanliness and housing will be insecure if the coast is not fortified. If we are not fortified against the enemy, not only the security in the home or the street will be lost, all Libyan security will be lost. It is not the life of one Libyan citizen. It is the life of a whole people which will be in danger. Get me one Libyan citizen who feels he can die, or fight, or is annoyed because the coast was not [as heard] fortified. There aren't any.

To me, a railway line that can link the Arab world together from Egypt to Morocco is more important than extending a drinking water pipeline to a town or region. Which one of

us is enthusiastic about building the railway with our efforts? Libya is sitting like a gap in the middle of the Arab world. You leave from Tunis to Marrakesh by train and from Egypt to Sudan also by train. [clapping] Except in Libya, where you have to disembark from the train and get into a car or onto a camel. The country which calls for Arab unity...[sentence unfinished as heard] People say Arab unity is a slogan. You just implement the railway line, link Tunisia to Egypt. Is there anyone enthusiastic about this issue? Anyway, I am enthusiastic about it.

I see the issue of Arab unity as being more important than the cleanliness of all of Libya's streets, and hunting rifles, and Libyan hospitals, because unity is all the nation's protection and cure. We are thinking about the nation's cure and protection before its treatment [as heard], and that is for the nation to unite, even if it means sacrificing convoys of martyrs, food and drink, and everything to achieve it. It should be our only concern so that we are not humiliated in the future as we have been in the past, so that the horses of the enemy do not stamp on us as they have in the past. Who is he who is enthusiastic about Arab unity and says there is no unified program and no seriousness on Libya's part? We have to refer it to the working agenda, we have to do this or that. Not at all. Who is talking about it? I am. I consider it more important than anything else. The issue of dignity to me is more important than food and drink. You can sit under a tree without a home. [chanting in support]

I see that our dignity has been humiliated, as Libyans, as Arabs, as Muslims, and even as peoples on this Earth. There is international haughtiness, there is arrogance, and there is savagery and barbarism. There is slander and false accusation, and these have now become law in the world. What dignity is there for the Arab nation and from what aspect? Is the Arab respected in the world today? He is not. He is treated with contempt and has no dignity. You, the rich Arabs, eat and drink without dignity. Even the donkeys eat and drink, but they are still donkeys. They had better walk on all four and be put next to the donkeys to eat. So what? it is normal. The donkey will be eating straw and the rich will be eating rice. But if you walk on all fours you will be tied like a donkey, if it is just a question of food and drink. Most of the rich Arabs, the rich classes, and the greedy belong to this kind.

As we see it, we would rather die if there is no dignity. Dignity comes before food and before drink. We must not think about food and drink, we must think about dignity first. There is now a tremendous humiliation: No state is allowed to refuse to surrender its nationals to its enemy. This is unprecedented; and this has become law. Moreover, any state can be subjected to interference by other states in its internal affairs.

They said: There is a coup in Burundi. So what! Hundreds of coups have happened in Burundi before. They said: How can this coup happen? As regards Haiti, they said: There is a military coup against the civilian government, so let us send ships and planes to blockade it. How can this happen? What is it to you if a state changes its system from military to civilian or whatever? What has it got to do with you?

Who allowed this law? Who said this must happen? It is happening now. I believe that opposing this, even if it is with our bodies, is more important than all these issues discussed by the Libyans. This is dangerous. Regarding the Security Council, they said they want to change it to include Japan and Germany. Who said that? We the peoples, members of the United Nations, have not discussed this, nor have we decided upon it. How can anyone impose this upon us?

Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, we will find Japan and Germany have become permanent members so that the weight against us increases. We as peoples moan at the U.S., British, and French veto, which has turned injustice into right and right has become injustice. How can they can add Japan and Germany? If this is the case, good luck to them with their organization.

This is an important issue that concerns all peoples. If you happen to wish to go by air to Tunisia or Egypt you cannot. Neither Egypt nor Tunisia will accept a Libyan aircraft by virtue of a decision issued in New York. Therefore, this concerns our lives. Iraq is being blockaded from the air and the sea; neither aircraft, nor ship can leave Iraq for abroad. This is implemented by force. Why? Because the aggressive, unjust, and boastful imperialist state that wants to dominate the world has a right that can cancel any resolution it does not want, and can secure the passage of any resolution it wants. All the peoples now are not feeling easy regarding what is termed as the veto right at the Security Council, which is enjoyed by a group of states. And they want to add Japan and Germany to the list. That is it; you can say goodbye to the United Nations as we must get ready to leave it when it takes on this new form. This is because then we will have no rights. These are not moral issues, as the case used to be in the past—political issues about which we did not care whether they used the veto or not. No. They are saying we will send forces to this or that country; these forces will kill the population of that country as they did in Somalia. Those who have the right to veto voted; they all said yes; yes to this resolution. That is it. All the votes of all other peoples are thrown into the waste-paper basket. These forces enter the country—they enter your country and your house irrespective of your wishes; they can arrest you and take you from your own house, as they are doing with Aidid, inside his own country. [passage omitted]

Any state is free to organize itself. Why are you concerned about that? They interfere in the regime of any state. The regime should be in accordance with the wishes of the states that have the right of veto! This is unjust; it is an injustice. The globe becomes unbearable. This can take us into a very violent bloody battle against this injustice. I mean many peoples may get ready to sacrifice their lives to prevent this taking place. As a matter of fact, I am more concerned about this than the cleanliness in one of our streets. All right, lack of cleanliness may disturb people.

but the streets can be swept in the course of one day. But this injustice and arrogance is a very dangerous problem. [cheers and applause].

Then there are the issues of industry and agriculture in Libya—their discussion is more important than those issues now preoccupying the street. I have not found anyone who is interested in discussing or laying down revolutionary agrarian or industrial policies. People are complaining about the results and do not think about the causes. I regard U.S. domination of the world as a cause for this; the right to veto enjoyed by the colonialist states is a cause; their industrial progress is a cause; our own industrial, cultural, and agricultural backwardness is a cause. Disregarding dignity is a cause, as dignity is no longer of any value. Our worshiping of the dollar is a cause. [passage omitted].

Our affairs are in our hands, or are not—this is what you should discuss at the people congresses. We have or do not have water; if we have, how much will it cost? Do we have foreign currencies or not? How can we make foreign currencies available? Housing—how can we build houses? How much will they cost? What equipment will we use? With foreign companies or national companies? The high cost of living—what are its causes? How can we make commodities available but not expensive? How can we reduce prices? And so on. All these issues you should discuss afterward. Then we come to clarification of the agenda. With regard to the laws, they are in two groups, despite this agenda. They are ordinary laws—which you will find them written; amendments to the laws, and a group of Islamic laws, related to Islamic jurisprudence; religious laws—call them what you will. These are based on the premise that the Libyan people have decided that the Koran will be the shari'ah [law] of society. As long as the Koran is the law of the society, then we base everything on it. If the Koran prohibits a thing, then we will prohibit that; if the Koran allows something, then we will allow it. Anyone violating this will be penalized according to this law. During Ramadan you cannot fast and pray, and outside Ramadan not perform other duties. Either you take into account the whole of the Koran or you are not a Muslim—I mean you do not take it wholly into account. [passage omitted]

Among people's pressing complaints are the issue of scruples. There are corrupt people, thieves, those who use their influence; there are those who rob people of their money, thugs, those who act as brokers; yet here we are sitting as spectators while they are robbing us of our fortune. This is what people are saying in the street. All these matters fall within the area of theft. If someone is proven to have committed one of these acts, his hand should be amputated.

If you steal from a factory, company, treasury, the street, if you steal a house, car, farm, goods; if this falls within illegitimate money, this is considered theft and your hand should be amputated etc. This is what the Koran says: There should be no mercy or compassion regarding this matter.

Punishment by lashes as decreed by the Koran should be implemented as well, if the accusation is proven. This is known as penal laws in Islam, i.e in the laws of Islamic shari'ah, they are known as penal laws enforcing hand amputation; the murderer should be killed; [word indistinct]; those who cause heinous deeds should have their hand or leg amputated according to what the Koran decrees; those who commit a specific crime should be handed down sentences involving a certain number of lashes. All this is mentioned in the Koran. [passage omitted].

When you joke with the intention of undermining your country or undermining its value or to pave the way for or help the enemy, then all this should be listed in the penal code. [passage omitted]

If what is done concerns the social aspect and is prohibited by the Koran, then the perpetrator will be punished from a religious point of view. If the act has a political and secular impact, then the perpetrator will be punished according to the penal code. Take heroin for instance: If heroin, which drugs the mind and is forbidden, is being distributed by an individual who wants to drug the largest group of people—like placing and detonating a bomb in the midst of people—then the act should be dealt with according to the penal code. If the heroin has come from a foreign state and has been exported especially to Libya, then this means that this foreign state, according to our law, which we will enact, has exported to us weapons of mass destruction, and we will deal with it by exporting weapons of mass destruction to it. America said that it discovered in Kuwait an Iraqi conspiracy which, it was alleged, was aimed at assassinating Bush. America hit Iraq with 23 Cruise missiles, even before the sentences were pronounced on the alleged perpetrators. We say that if investigation proves that if America or Israel or Italy or any other state has exported heroin to Libya, then each one of them has hit us with a missile carrying a nuclear or bacteriological or chemical device; and we will retaliate the same way if we can [applause]. When this law is enacted—if it is enacted by the Libyan people—it will be deposited with the UN Security Council and the United Nations. The Libyan law regards any state exporting heroin as an exporter of weapons of mass destruction to Libya, and Libya has the right to deal with it in the same manner, when Libya is capable of doing so. When they hit Baghdad with 23 Cruise missiles, the Iraqis asked why. They were told: You have carried out a terroristic act, and we have decided according to our law to face such acts with force. What was the terroristic act? The Americans said: You were trying to assassinate our [former] president while in Kuwait.

All right, let us suppose that we discover that America, Britain, France, Italy or any other state formulates a plan to assassinate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Let us suppose that, and that we have discovered this, and that an investigation is carried out, and it becomes apparent that there was an assassination plan. According to what America did in Baghdad, do we not have the right to do the same to that state? Of course, we have the right. Let this be

clear. As far as I am concerned, the considerations, importance, and seriousness of these issues are more important than all complaints voiced by the Libyans in the street.

You should understand that I do not rule; I have no authority to make a decision or enact a law. But from leading the revolution, it becomes apparent that my responsibilities differ from what you say in the streets. The washing machine that you manufacture at a cost of 140 dinars and sell to each other at a cost of 600 dinars, concerns you only. Who told you to sell it for 600? Why did you not punish the person who sold it for 600? Why did you not agree a price for it? All this does not concern me; it concerns an official. [passage omitted]

All I care about is convincing the world that solving the Palestinian problem lies in the return of the Palestinian people to Palestine and the disarming of the Israelis. We challenge them. Do not they say that we should recognize [Israel]? Is recognition easy? Do we not have conditions? Return the 5 or 7 million Palestinians to Palestine. [passage indistinct].

There is injustice. Take it to the Security Council. They will use the veto against you. In 1986 they raided us with their aircraft and killed our children. We lodged a complaint with the Security Council. Reagan and Thatcher are killers who should be tried, we said. We addressed the Security Council: Look at the children who were killed. The Security Council replied: Correct, and Reagan and Thatcher are wanted for trial. America said: The Security Council resolution should be annulled—this is the veto. The Security Council replied: That is that; it has the right to veto. Any resolution adopted by the Security Council can be vetoed by America. Britain said: No. Both used the veto. We have no right of veto at the Security Council. They can impose on you whatever they want, like the sanctions imposed now. But on your own land you reject that and resist, paying the price with your blood. They do not lose anything except the blue ink they sign the papers with. We lose blood—red ink! Be prepared! [applause]. This is when we discuss foreign policy—this is so that you know its importance. [passage omitted]

If you want health services to be free, then all right make it so. Health should be free; if a citizen goes into hospital he should be treated free of charge. [passage omitted]

The solution for all this is national service. The law of national service should be approved and should deal with all aspects. We have decided on the national service in the most serious aspect—to do away with the regular army and to replace it with the national service; that is to say everyone carrying a rifle for 24 hours or 12 months and then hand over duty to someone else. Why do we not decide the same regarding other spheres? Let us decide that. It is now before the Basic People's Congresses.

If a hospital needs 100 doctors, and if we have to pay every one of them 1,000 [dinars], it means we will have to pay 100,000 every month in salaries to these doctors. When our budget cannot support this, and we are unable to meet this, we will say: Let us have national service. One hundred doctors will have to work in the framework of national service for six months, for example, in that hospital, either without a salary or with an allowance. If it is an allowance, we will pay just 5,000 per month instead of 100,000. [passage omitted]

The money saved will thus be used for medicine and hospitals and for improving health services. But the way it is done now—you cannot. The state is building the hospital, maintaining the hospital, and buying equipment that has to be replaced when it is wrecked. We also have to bring in doctors and nurses and pay them huge salaries. This we cannot sustain. If you do this for one or two years, you will go bankrupt. You cannot. [passage omitted]

We will give doctors the freedom to open clinics and set up cooperatives so that we can have a free choice. If we are not pleased with the public hospital operating in the framework of the national service, we will go to the private clinic. There we will pay and receive treatment. The same way you go to Tunisia, Egypt, and Europe. There you also pay money and are treated privately. When it is done here you will no longer need to go there. The doctor will then have to buy his own equipment, medicine, and beds, and you pay him. Then we will have a large number of doctors with private clinics everywhere. They will have X-ray machines, and equipment for treatment, prevention, and surgery and everything else. We will also have public hospitals. Those who do not want to go to private hospitals will go to the public hospitals, where they will find patriotic doctors doing their national service. They will not have to pay anything and health care will thus remain free until Doomsday.

The same applies to education. You want to provide education for 1 million, then 1.5 million, then 2 million, then 2.5 and 3 million, with the number of students increasing in this way, and you want education to be free. If you can manage it, fine. Look at your budget and decide. If you cannot manage, and since you cannot go without education, what can be done then? National service. We want 250,000 teachers and if you give them full salaries, how many billion are you going to spend on just salaries in the year? If you do it in the framework of national service, education will be free.

These teachers will work for nine months, or seven if the academic year is shorter, for free for their country or in return for an allowance. When they finish, they can go and work as they please. They will be replaced by another 250,000. If you can manage it, make a decision on it, but if you cannot, do not make a decision. If you want it, make a decision on it, and if you do not like it, do not make a decision. But in the end, you will have a problem facing you, and you will have to resolve it.

I personally cannot do any more than this. I can guide you, encourage you, explain to you and affirm to you that the decision is yours and that freedom is in your hands. It is enough that we have given you the authority. We led the revolution, and we handed power over to the people so that they decide on these matters. If you think that power

is still on my mind or on the mind of one of my colleagues, then you are wrong. We have nothing to do with it.

If you are not pleased with the people's committees, you can at once change them 1,000 times. This applies to the general people's committee [equivalent to a ministry] down to the last committee in the commune. If this is useless and if this and all the expressions you use about your children you are electing are true, then change them. There is no need for insults. Why do you have to insult me? If you elected me as the secretary of a people's committee, I will not allow you to insult me. If you insult me, I will sue you. If I do not obtain satisfaction, I will fight you in the street and hit you. I will also insult you in the same way. If a citizen says about the secretary of a people's committee that he is a rascal, I will go to him and tell him: You are a rascal. There will be no discussion at all and I will fight him, otherwise I will sue him. [passage omitted]

You, the citizen, know that a refrigerator costs 140 dinars, and if a trader comes and says: If you want it, I will give it to you behind the counter for 600. If you buy it from him, who is the criminal? Who has destroyed the country? Who has destroyed his own home? You who have bought it for 600. You should immediately scream and shout: Listen, people. There is a thief here. He is selling a refrigerator, which normally costs 140, for 600. He is selling it for 600, and what is more he is doing it with deceit, since he told me to go to the back of the shop. Why do you not do this?

A woman went to an office and said: I would like this job. She was asked how much she charged for her honor. She could either accept or move on. Then she would go out on the street and insult them. If she was harassed, the matter should have been dealt with on the spot. With an eyewitness, she should have gone to court to press charges. That is how it should be.

Everything begins with the citizen. The soldier who now makes changes and rebels [yathur] is a citizen. When there used to be a government and foreign bases in need of soldiers having weapons, we carried out that duty. But now everything is from the citizen. You yourselves destroyed the public markets. You yourselves reached agreement with your friends in the public markets and told them: Conceal these goods from the unkempt people and give them to us through the back door. You should be tried—the citizen who has accepted this operation. [passage omitted].

There is a very important law. I have no connection with either the executive or the legislative authorities, but recently I have discovered that the specific general people's committees have no authority. That is to say that even if they deserve blame do not blame them. When a secretary of a specific general people's committee—let us say of health—comes to see me and says: If they blame me for the health situation I have no authority, I reply: how? He answers that authority is in the hand of the GPC's; either the entire general people's committee agree to the purchasing of this apparatus, or we shout for a whole year without being able to purchase it. Do you know that or not? We—all the citizens—say: no we do not know that. It has become apparent that the GPC's secretary in Libya, for example, cannot purchase an apparatus or repair a hospital or connect water to the latter unless the GPC agrees. [passage omitted].

The new law before the people's congresses should give full authority to the specific GPC's. [passage omitted]

The specific GPC's must not appear to have no authority. If one wants to carry out some maintenance at a school, one must submit a memorandum to the GPC's and tell them : Please approve a quarter of a million for maintenance of this college. [passage omitted]

Everyone must understand that the GPC's hands are tied. [words indistinct] The law is the one that tied their hands. If the law fetters people, then you can change it. If someone has some powers, he thinks that if he has some powers it is better that he hangs on to them rather than handing them over to somebody else.

The law is to blame. It is the one that ties the hands of the GPC's. The specific GPC's should have the full powers within the limit of their budgets and should act without permission from anyone. The communes should act within the limits of the commune without having to go back to anyone. This is how it should be if there is a real popular authority. [passage omitted]

Security: There should be a law on security. First, we must experiment with the local popular security. We should have confidence in the commune that will institute a popular security so that one in the locality would be on one's guard, because one would know that there is a security machine that belongs to the commune and no one else.

Popular security in the commune is much more effective, because it knows who are the criminals and who are the strangers. [passage omitted]

Furthermore, general security. There is a general security machine that belongs to the GPC's for justice and public security. This exists and it can intervene. It has been established especially for general security and not local security. Security inside the commune is the responsibility of the popular security service of the commune. Let us try this through the law to see how it operates.

The issue of the weapons of which people have been complaining: Some people complain about others possessing weapons. They complain when they want to acquire arms; they start saying weapons have been causing us a lot of problems. Why? For example, some people have weapons and others do not. If they are given weapons, they cease to complain about the danger of others having weapons. Only because they do not have weapons they come and say that weapons are dangerous. But if you come along tomorrow and tell them: Here take this rifle, then they complain no more. [passage omitted]

We want this issue to be clear. Someone smuggles weapons or he might have taken them in Chad or from a warehouse or he might have bought them. This is something against

the law. If a case like this comes up, its author should be punished and his weapon is confiscated. This should be automatic. A law should be instituted.

Take the example of armed people, who are in a certain position, and whom I may sometimes be responsible for supplying with arms: An air base for instance to which I brought people in the vicinity, armed them, and entrusted them with protecting it. These people are registered in a file. Their names are written down, and there is a record of the number of bullets they have, the make of the gun, and its number. Should one of these use the gun against another citizen, he would be very severely punished. I have only given it to him for the protection of the base, not to kill another person. Whatever the personal dispute, you should not think of the gun I gave you for the protection of Nasir or Qurdabiyah base.

I would call 100, 500, or 1,000 people, who live round an arms depot, give them guns and ammunition and ask them to protect this region. This is exactly like giving arms to the police or to the Armed Forces. There is no objection to this. Should one use these arms in a tribal conflict or against his neighbor, he would be considered as a criminal who breached the law, and he would be tried like anyone else who breached the law.

This has nothing to do with security, but when one steals or buys a gun to hide it, and then uses it in criminal acts, [words indistinct]. We must search for unlicensed arms.

The other point is hunting rifles. Most of the crimes are... [pauses] Three hundred Libyans die every year with these rifles. I am sure that game cannot be hunted with hunting rifles. Those who want hunting rifles attribute this to their fear of wolves. There is no wolf that remains within the range of a hunting rifle. This is impossible. These people use the rifles to exterminate wild animals, and to kill each other.

The first thing that should be removed from people are hunting rifles. As for those who tell me that there is too much crime, and that many foreigners come to Libya without any identity, and enter homes to steal animals and jewellery. No way. Things could not be run this way, otherwise every person will be given a gun to defend himself. How could security be achieved by putting a gun under your pillow? This is an uncivilized action.

(?I want) these people to be civilized, endowed with public security and local security, so that you can sleep in your home protected by security. It is the police officers or soldiers who carry guns, patrol streets, keep an eye on your home, and everybody's home. [passage omitted]

The day the arms depot that the armed people are defending explodes, they will all be executed. The day the enemy reaches the place that these people are supposed to defend, they will be executed not by the enemy, but according to Libyan law. People are put in charge of defending some places, not because they are X or Y or Z, but because they happen to live in those places.

If these people move from this place and other people move in, even if they are cannibals [as heard], they should be armed. There is no discussion about it. These are well-known specific positions defending strategic objectives. These people cannot use their rifles and if they do, they will be punished and will no longer be trusted. Anyone who uses the weapon given to him, the weapon given to him by the state, the Provisional Defense Committee, with a signature and in a register, uses it to defend that position. If he uses it for other things, he will face the military law, because this is very serious.

Let us remove any ambiguity. We are afraid of armed people. We are afraid of people who own weapons illegally and who trade in them from one person to another. There could be a situation where someone, who has no duty or who has not been granted any permit, kills another person with a Kalashnikov rifle. Where did he get this Kalashnikov from? Did he buy it or steal it? You are killing one another with hunting rifles. Three hundred Libyans are killed every year with hunting rifles. Using weapons is like playing with fire.

A civilized state is protected by the law and by public and local order. It is not protected by the hunting rifles that are under our pillows. This is a barbaric method, not a civilized one. If we complain about certain people who have weapons to defend strategic positions concerning Libya as a whole, we should also complain about handing weapons even to the police or the units of the people in arms. Because this a national defensive mission just like the police, the units of the people in arms, the people's guard, or any peoples' battalion or any armed region.

If I have armed a group to defend a strategic position, it does not mean that any group, which is not near a strategic objective, can come and say: Arm us too. Why should I arm you? You think that weapons are an easy matter. It might be an easy matter to you, but even to you it is a serious responsibility. If I arm you, you can use this rifle only against the enemy. When the enemy comes, you must use it against him, and you should not run away or leave it behind. If somebody carries out acts of sabotage or infiltrates [as heard] even from within the country, you will then assume the responsibility. Giving you weapons, against a signature, is not an easy matter.

The foreigners commit numerous crimes; do away with them. How come the person you employ by day goes to commit a crime at night? You are responsible for this person. You are employing someone without a passport, a residence card, or a vaccination card. He might have AIDS, cholera, and all the other diseases, and you still employ him, and then you complain about him. How can you complain about such a situation if you caused it yourself? You do not even know where he is from. He tells you: I am Sudanese. Sudanese, my foot. He may come from Ghana. Where are his papers? Who brought him in? Did the Libyan state ask these workers to come? No, it did not. How can you employ them, you the citizens? You employ them as drivers, home helpers, in your farm and your workshop, and then you complain. The cost of living

is high, and there is crime. You are the cause of the crime and the high cost of living. You have brought people in. I hope that the other diseases will increase so that you realize their seriousness. Let the other serious diseases increase.

Yesterday, in al-Marj region, chicken pox broke out. Then we had an outbreak of malaria somewhere, I cannot remember exactly where. They brought malaria with them. They brought the mosquitoes with them; in their clothes; exactly the same as when flies come from across the border with someone. They brought malaria mosquitos with them. Every year malaria and chicken pox spread. These are the foreigners. The (?weapons are withdrawn) according to law, and decisions. Checkpoints are to be established; do not let the checkpoints cause you discomfort. You go along a road only to be stopped at a checkpoint. [passage omitted].

The road surveyors, or those resurfacing them and those taking measurements there in (?al-Sams region) and elsewhere, do you find any Libyan among them? All foreigners. Who is building this road? A foreign company. Who is in charge of this housing project? A foreign company. Who is building this factory? A foreign company. Who is this expert? A foreigner. Is it possible that we cannot even lay bricks or build roads? How come? Libya has the best world record in education. The United Nations recognizes that it is the first third world country to have achieved a high standard in higher education as it has the highest number of university graduates. Your people have educated you, why do you not work? You are free. If you do not want to work, you will have to accept a high cost of living. [Interruption from audience]

Discuss the matter at the congress. If the shops put up their prices, you decide what to do with them. Either you close them or impose a price list on them; it is up to you. Who is putting up prices? Find out the reason. I attribute this to the fact that there is no Libyan effort. There is a total dependence on oil. This poor oil, God knows how much we blame it. We would like it to do everything, as if this oil is a magic wand. It is not a magic wand. It is a raw material, and its value is limited. It is being sold for a very low price, and you think that it is a magic wand or Moses's staff capable of doing everything. You rely on oil, and you do not rely on your efforts at all, and you still want to have a lower cost of living. It will not happen in this way. Who is telling you lies and deceiving you by saying that he will lower the cost of living?

Now tell me why you kill one another over rain [as heard]? We hear that tribes and people have fought over land, over a crop. Do you not think that such things are mind-blowing? I will tell you why it is mind-blowing. Why is the Libyan ploughing the land in your opinion? I am not convinced that he is ploughing his land to be self-sufficient in a year because he is eating rice from Asia or South America. He is also eating flour from Europe, Asia, or America. Rain is falling in the other continents and not here.

Now is there any Libyan praying for rain to plant wheat or barley to meet the needs of his family? Impossible. Do you think that the Libyan will pray for rain for the palm trees and the olive trees on the coast? Not at all. I see that the dates stay for two to three years on the palm trees, and nobody seems to need them to pick them up. The palm trees have all been uprooted and you have put them in gardens. Every house has planted two or three palm trees to decorate the garden. [passage omitted]

What is it with you Libyans, when you say ... [changes thought] ... yesterday or today [Colonel] Mustafa al-Kharrubi [armed forces inspector general] told me that you were planning to perform prayers for rain [salat al-istisqa'] so that it will rain. What do you need rain for? Libyans do not need rain. I challenge you and tell you a thousand times that we do not need rain. What do you need rain for? On the coast, rain irrigates palm and olive trees, and you recklessly cut them down. They are finished. [passage omitted]

Trade: You used to do trade, manage shops, and organize them like other people. Store owners, bring your money, decide what you want to buy with it, transfer it through the bank to hard currency, and bring in the goods at the specified price. As for smuggling across the border and filling shops using expensive [ghaliyah] currency, the shop owner would say you did not transfer my money, and I was forced to buy at high cost—he is right. [Words indistinct] your bank. Get the Central Bank official. Tell him all the shops would give you their money to exchange it for hard currency and give licences for [importing] the goods we want. You decide which goods should enter the Libyan market. [passage omitted]. The bank has to say that the approval of applications for importing goods is through the people's congresses. People's congresses decide. Goods that are useful will be imported, and those that are not are banned.

If we find a shop selling furniture and other goods [words indistinct] must be put on trial. We will ask him from where did he obtain them, because we have banned importation of these goods. [passage omitted]

If there were poor people, then it would be reasonable for the state to build houses for them. However, I am against that expression. There should not be poor and rich. If we find a poor Libyan, we must stop him, look for the rich, take their wealth, and give it to the poor so that they will be equal. I am totally against this. I am not interested in the poor Libyan [as heard]. Even if he begs in the street, I will not be interested in him. If you beg in the street, it is certain that your share of the wealth has been taken by the rich. The thing to do is not for me to give you money, but to take money that belongs to you the beggar from the rich and give it back to you. You are begging because someone has taken your money.

You have people who have built palaces [word indistinct] this amphitheater, and others who live in a poor house. At whose expense has this big house been built? We are in a jungle. We are in a state where everything has to be accounted for. Where did you get your tiles from? Where

did you get your glass from? And the hanging lights? Where did you get all these building materials from? With whose money and with whose blood and sweat? [passage omitted]

I do not recognize a poor person so long as there is a rich person. Either we are all poor, in an average state, or rich. A revolution should take place about this indeed. A revolution should take place, and if there is a rich person we should ask them: Where did you get this from? This is theft and his hand must be chopped off. In the current law ...[changes thought]... there is another law called the law of purges. If it is issued, the words I am saying will be implemented. This law stipulates that the judiciary will set up committees throughout the Jamahiriyah to purge, rebuke, and intervene in everything and (?detain) everything and refer the cases to the people's court. This is a peaceful, democratic revolution by the masses without machine guns and without courts of appeal, without closing off streets, and without arrests. While we are meeting we should decide on the law of purges, and we should instruct committees throughout the Jamahiriyah to execute this law. Then we will see how the rich became rich and where the thief stole his money: Where did you get this? All these people will be referred to the courts and a new revolution will really begin. A revolution, but with the masses, and not with the army, a gang, or an angry person. No, the entire people will sit down and decide on the law of purges and the formation of the committees. Everything will go according to the law. Nobody will come to you at dawn, and nobody will surround your house. Not at all. You will be summoned to the people's court in a given district, and you will be asked: Where did you get this? The committee of purges, which visited the area, said that you have built yourself an extraordinary house incompatible with your income. [passage omitted]

For your information, we have submitted this law of purges before, and every time something is found wrong with it, and it is sent back. We submit it and before it reaches the congresses, something is found wrong with it and, it is sent back by the people's committees. This proves that the peoples's committees are very much afraid of the law of purges, because the people in the people's committees realize that this law could lead to their hands being chopped off. Here, look [looking for the document]. Every time we submit it to the people's committees for discussion, and every time it goes there it is changed and is not a law. Every time it is sent, it is changed and is not a law [still looking for the document on the law of purges]. It has even been stolen now to stop it. [laughter and applause]

I tell you frankly, regarding the law on alcohol, the law on drugs and the law of purges, God help us. When we submit them to the people's committees so that they can review them and submit them to the people's congresses, they are put aside, they are forgotten, they are changed and turned upside down. It is incredible, is it not? [finally finds the document] Look, this is the law of purges, and these are the remarks I put in red so that it is an exemplary law to be submitted to the people's congresses. If the latter accept it, it will purge the country. Hundreds of times, I find that they have written: This is the way it was written to be submitted to the people's congresses. We want your opinion and your help on how the purges should take place. This is a revolutionary action. I give it to them. When they return it to me, it looks like this. Believe me, the difference between the law we had agreed on and the law they drafted to present to the people's congresses is like the difference between chalk and cheese. It did not happen just once, but it happened about 10 times.

Do not think that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi can fight corruption or whatever. You cannot do it not even with machine-guns [words indistinct]. You cannot and what can you do with machine-guns? I have machine-guns, tanks, and planes, but I cannot do anything. Now it is up to only the people's congresses and the conscious force like you the students and the other 30 trade unions I have talked about. They must all attend the BPC's on Saturday. These are very serious matters.

[Showing the document] Look, I show you. Do you not think that these things are upsetting? I give them a law in this form, an exemplary form, and I tell them to submit it to the people's congresses because the latter like the purges and these things. But they return it to me, and I am forced to tear it up. They return it in a different form. They would like to see alcohol and drugs spread in the country, and they do not want to see purges in the country. Because the law of purges is a revolution, a new revolution but a democratic revolution, a revolution with the masses. You must be aware of this, when the discussion on the law of purges starts you must drop everything so that there is a large attendance at the people's congresses and then a lengthy and broad discussion can begin on the law of purges. There might be people there who can change it and dilute it at the people's congresses. When the people concerned and those who know that the law applies to them attend, they will dilute this law. All this is in your hands. If you do not want it, suit yourselves.

Furthermore, there have been some ideas and some events which ... [changes thought] ... there are some committees affiliated to the General People's Committee which sought the help of Major 'Abd al- Salam [Jallud] and came up with some ideas and things. All these will be submitted to the people's congresses for adoption or rejection, and they are here [pointing at papers in his hand].

The exchange of the currency, brothers, is not something to be angry about. Some people say: What is this? Where is the currency? Why has the bank not given us [sentence unfinished as heard]? Sit down and call in the governor of the Libyan bank and send all his experts across to the congresses and discuss the matter together.

Regarding sanitation, I do not think that this is an issue. Whether you set up a company and appoint someone to manage it or whether you set up a cooperative [words indistinct]. If my intervention could help, I would sweep your streets myself. But this method does not help. It is a stupid method. Set up cooperatives or companies in charge of sanitation, whether public or private, and pay them and let them clean your country. This matter does not need Mu'ammar.

Water, drinking water is the first thing I told you about in general terms. I heard today that a conference on water is being convened in China to debate the issue of water on an international level. There was a conference in another country on the same issue. Of course, water is a factor in the existence or non-existence of peoples. Struggle over water is currently under way. On 23 September we alerted the world—at least we alerted the Arabs—to wake up to the alarm we had sounded about the danger and to say that we are in danger. In 20 or 30 years we will face a catastrophe. The first will be Egypt. If there is a rise in the population of Egypt, it will not need to build bridges over the Nile. It will dry up, and it will be possible to walk across it. The water that gets there will be drunk. [passage omitted]

In North Africa, called a salt desert, we will have no future without water, if the population rises above 10 million —that means that the population from Libya to Marrakesh must be just 10 million. There are 50 million now. Rain and subterranean water will be enough for 10 million on a continuous basis. It must not increase. If it is 50 million now and later rises to 100 million—life goes on and they increase—there will be a catastrophe. [passage omitted]

We have to move forward. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Libyans have submitted applications to move to the Nile valley. The land offered to us in Egypt has 8,000 farms and in Sudan has 50,000 farms. That means 50,000 Libyan families or 500,000 Libyans could go to Sudan.

This is about the issue of water in general terms. However, in our attempt to save life, we have built the Great Man-Made River. Right now, the Great Man-Made River has resolved the water problem from Banghazi to Surt, thanks to God. [passage omitted]

But I tell that you should exploit the unionist bridges extended to Egypt, Sudan, and Chad.

We now come to the oil revenue. As I have told you, I am not happy about putting the oil revenue in the hands of people's committees, companies, or institutions, other than by the amount decided for the state's budget by the people's congresses, but the rest must be returned directly to the Libyans. I beg your pardon, some people now say that if you gave the Libyan $10,000 a year, he would get drunk. For God's sake is this policy? What would we benefit from drinking Europe's liquor, and Europe getting our money? [passage omitted]

I will tell them: Transfer half of it abroad. If they ask why, I will say: To buy a cow farm. Well, it is reasonable, let us transfer it. The money that we used to take from the public treasury to build Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a house or to buy...[pauses]...import a car for him. That is it. They did that, so that I do not suspect that they are playing with my share of the oil. My share is here with me. The money that is transferred to the public treasury to be spent on the state as a whole must be known and must come from the people's congresses. If you do not attend the people's congresses and do not know how many thousands we have transferred to the state, it means you are indifferent and you have no right to speak about anybody at all. Even if you accuse someone of theft, we will not believe you. [passage omitted]

Free education and free health care will continue, but with national service. Without national service, you cannot continue them for free. [passage omitted]

But in Libya, education and health care are free—but with the national service; and I defy anyone to say that they can remain free without the national service. [Someone in the audience makes a remark on barracks and camps] What is this about barracks and camps? We are in favor of peace—Jericho and Gaza. [applause]

Those who perform their national service in the health service do not need to do national military service. Those who do national service in the education service or in the civil service do not do national military service. [passage omitted]

The farm would cost $20,000. The GPC for unity is responsible. It should be approached. It is in contact with Egypt, Sudan, and the companies that own the lands and the projects. The GPC will specify the farm, transfer the money, and does everything for you. All you have to do is to explain to the GPC for unity what property you have in Libya and whether you want to sell it, mortgage it, or keep it, and whether you have anything in Egypt or Sudan, or if you want to sell the things you have here and go to live in the Nile Valley. This is the Arab homeland.

We are descendents of the Fatimides and the people who came before them like 'Uqbah and 'Asif. They brought us here for special purposes in North Africa. We would not be here at all if it were not for that. They made a mistake to bring us here to the salt desert of North Africa to breed without water.

That was enough. We conquered North Africa for them. So now let us go back to the place from which they brought us. You know it was a mistake. What are we doing here? Let us go back to the homeland where there is water and rivers right up to the sources of the Euphrates and Tigris.

The general companies are included in the agenda of the GPC's. I want to talk about two kinds. One is a producing company and the other is a service company. The subject of the public works companies is being presented to the popular congresses. These companies should be transformed into executive machinery.

It has been submitted to the People's Congress that the services kind—the public works companies—must be changed into executive instruments. How? We have a works company, and we want it to build a road. If a foreign company comes to us, and we tell them to build a 100-km road, they might say: Give us 50 million, and we will build the road for you. We give them 50 million, and they build the road in three years. A Libyan company may come to us, and we treat them like the foreign company. They might say: Never mind about 50 million. Give us 40 million, and we will build the road for you. We, the people, pay our company 40 million, and they will build the road

for us. This does not make sense to me. We will not sign a contract with our company. Libyan workers and engineers will be paid good salaries and bonuses. We will take paving material and the requirements and equipment we have and give them to our company, and then they can start to build the road. There is no need for a contract for 40 million or anything else. Their salaries might come to 5 million, the cost of material.... [pauses] The whole road might cost us 5 million, 10 million, or 2 million [words indistinct].

All the public sector services companies may be based on that model. Bring the workers.... [pauses] Even if there were foreigners, we will give them salaries—if we needed foreign technicians. [passage omitted]

Production companies that manufacture all the production requirements—those that manufacture refrigerators, glass, iron, and pipes—we are not benefiting from all those manufacturing companies at the moment. The workers are not partners, and the treasury is not benefiting from them. It is really a big game. I have not been following [words indistinct]. Recently, I revised the final agenda and [words indistinct]. My opinion, which will be submitted to people's congresses, is that production ... [pauses to draw on the board, explaining how a factory would be managed] This is the production coming out of the factory. This can be any factory, any Libyan company manufacturing textiles, wood, or iron. The production would be improved every month. The manufactured goods from this factory are stacked up, and we come and take a share for raw material that we will use to operate the factory again in order for it produce. [passage omitted]

I mean that we calculate how much raw material would be required, and we take the equivalent of that in produce and sell it at home or abroad. With the money from the sale, we purchase raw material at home or abroad to put into the factory so that it can produce again.

That was the first step. The rest comes under two titles. This one [continues drawing on the board] will go to the workers, the producers. This one will go to (?the society). Will the workers pay money when they take their shares? No, they will not pay. After the workers get their shares, they can sell them and take money in return. The society, the owner of the factory, will also take its share without paying for it. It will sell it in the market at home or abroad.

This system does not exist now. What exists is that they take all the produce and sell it. They buy raw materials with part of the proceeds, and they pay salaries to the workers with the rest. He sits here in the factory not knowing where to go. When I say not knowing where to go, I mean exactly that. What does the society, the owner of the factory—owner of the company that it runs—get out of it? They say the company will pay taxes to the public treasury, as if the company belongs to an individual and pays taxes to the public treasury. It is treated as a private company. No, no, no. This is the public sector. This belongs to the people. [passage omitted]

[passage indistinct] This applies to public sector services and production companies. The situation of a stockholding company would be different. In a stockholding company, whether the shareholders are the society and individual or just individuals, they sell produce and then, after deductions for wear and tear and raw material, they divide the remainder among themselves in accordance with the share allocated to each one. [passage omitted]

One last observation, ladies and gentlemen. First, when someone talks, at home or abroad, secretly or openly, in a conspiratorial or in any other way, about Libya's regime and so on, this is tantamount to the biggest humiliation directed against the Libyan people.

When, for example, I meet someone in Italy and I say, for example, that I belong to the opposition in Libya and that I am opposed ...[sentence unfinished]. In other words, you treat the Libyan people with disdain, as if they could not decide their own fate, that the Libyan people are naive and childlike. How can you stay in Italy getting drunk and think for the Libyan people and think about Libya? How can you disdain the Libyan people? Are the Libyan people incapable of deciding their own fate? Even if there is discontent in Libya, it is the Libyan people who are assuming the responsibility for this discontent and are changing it. What is this disdain? But this humiliation is directed against you. If you are not serious about the people's authority, you can tempt any scoundrels to treat you with arrogance and humiliate you before the world.

Yesterday, London radio [BBC] was talking about a coup attempt—what was it? It talked about a rebellion in Misratah, saying that it was crushed by the Libyan Air Force. They know that this did not exist, but the intention was to inflict a humiliation on the Libyan people. In other words, they are saying that you the Libyan people are saying that you have liberated yourselves, that the countries surrounding you are all ablaze and have been afflicted by a misfortune, and that you have reached the final solution, that no, we must throw doubt on the third universal theory. How can a fanatical Englishman, who knows only the language of his village, analyze Misratah, Ibn Walid, and Surt? As you have seen, this lends itself to ridicule. They said something like—what was it?—the Warfali tribe of Misratah. They do not even know the composition ...[sentence unfinished as heard]. This is of course the work of the intelligence service aimed at harming Libya's reputation. They say we are criticizing the Libyan people, we are criticizing the era of the masses, which imperialism does not want to see succeed, and we must do something. What? They said: Just wait, we will concoct something for you. The first thing, say there is a coup, so that Libya becomes like Azerbaijan, like Burundi, like ...[sentence unfinished as heard]. They tell us it is the era of the people's authority and the emancipation and so on, just look now they have a rebellion and a coup.

To start with, I frankly and personally despise the London radio, and it is not the first time. I was once sitting here in (Bab al-Aziyah), and it said al-Qadhdhafi, during the Atlantic attack on us in 1986, Qadhdhafi, arrived in Yemen. [laughter] That was while I sitting here in al-Aziyah. They denied it in Yemen. They told them: Brothers, it is a lie; al-Qadhdhafi has not come here or

anything. They said: Yes, he arrived in Greece. Like a fleeing goat. [laughter] He must have left. They decided to say that al-Qadhdhafi [al-Qadhdhafi pounds desk] had left Libya so that the morale of the Libyan people would drop in front of the American, British, and Atlantic attack. That, of course, was the intention, so that this country can fall.

It is engineering; they are engineers. They planned it. They say al-Qadhdhafi has left the country, and then it is broadcast in an Arab radio station directed at the Arab world. The Libyans would hear it. Anyone who would hear it would say, al-Qadhdhafi, Mu'ammar has fled, Mu'ammar has fled Libya. What will we do? Let us surrender. That must have happened. That is what made me come out at night unconcerned with what had been said. I came out and told you what this is, do not listen to these lies.

After that, people, when they talk, say a rebellion occurred that was crushed by the Air Force. Frankly, without bias or fanaticism or anything, I despise Britain because the radio is a government radio, financed by the British secret service. When it insults Arab states and their governments and makes comments about them, the Arabs cannot respond. If an Arab says anything insulting about another Arab, they turn the world upside down. If London radio, however, says anything about them, they cannot, although London radio is a government radio. Why do they not cut ties with the British Government when the BBC radio attacks an Arab state? If what the BBC has said, however, about an Arab state had come out of an Arab radio station, that Arab country would have immediately severed ties with that Arab state that said these things about it.

See the complex of wretchedness, humiliation, and subservience. Against people of their own skin, they are lions. In front of the enemy, they are like rabbits. Without fanaticism, I know that this radio, this BBC is a government radio. I really despise it and the people in it. Unfortunately, we used to hear news on Yugoslavia on this radio, or on Georgia, or Zaire, or Nigeria. Now, I swear we are unable to take this news accurately from London radio. We have suffered from unfounded reports. They are lying about us, and we are the witnesses. We know that nothing has happened neither in Misratah nor anywhere else, and no plane has moved.

We cannot possibly believe this talk from London radio to be true since we have in front of us a blatant lie. They are telling us lies; we are the witnesses, and we know that nothing has happened, whether in Misratah or anywhere else, and that no plane moved and that there was no rebellion. They should know that there is no army in Libya, only a people in arms who have the authority and the weapons, and the people cannot overthrow themselves. If Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dies and 1,000 Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafis die, the people's congresses and the people's committees will go on and nobody can change this system. We cannot really believe this radio station, and unfortunately we can no longer take news from it on other regions of the world that we have not seen for ourselves, because it has become clear that it is fabricating news along with Britain's wishes and along with the wishes of imperialism, and along with the wishes of the English intelligence services.

Now that you have seen it and heard it, you are laughing. You are laughing because they are getting muddled up, and they do not know what Libya looks like. They say things which are totally untrue and which have not occurred at all. However, at the same time, this is a humiliation for the Libyan people. They even added: It is known that there was a confirmed attempt against al-Qadhdhafi in 1986. Now tell me, apart from the U.S. raid, did we see anything else in 1986? They say: Confirmed. Can you believe it? In other words, there is no question about it. This reminds me of the adage which says: Save me from the unrepentent liar. In other words, the person who confronts you and lies to you unshamedly.

This is a humiliation to the Libyan people; this is a fact. A humiliation to the Libyan people, implying that the Libyan people are still being ruled by [word indistinct] of a coup and that any conspirator can rule the Libyan people as if the people do not have the authority. The Libyan people must be like Lebanon, where there are ancient and deep-rooted sects that nobody can remove. One day somebody called Lahd dressed as a general, went to Radio Lebanon and started broadcasting a communique: My forces have seized power, and so on. People started laughing at him and then he went. Did anyone execute any of the words he said? Did anything change in Lebanon? He was ashamed and went home and resigned. We found that he could not change anything in Lebanon. He could not change the sects, nor Lebanon's situation. He could not even impose a curfew. Had he said: Curfew! People would have replied: Get lost! Who are you to impose a curfew?

The people's authority in Libya must be like the system of sects in Lebanon which nobody can change. Suppose somebody comes on the radio and says there will be a curfew tomorrow. Fine, there is a curfew, but try to impose it on your own family because even your family will refuse to be prevented from going outside. Who are you to say that there is a curfew? We will go out deliberately and walk in the street. Even if we did not intend to wander about, we will do it, and we will smoke a cigarette in the street and whistle. Who are you? Even if you put tanks out on the streets or whatever, we will encircle every one of them. What tanks? We will set fire to the tanks which come out on the Libyan streets. Yes, set fire. Bring fuel from your home and whatever and burn them.

Congresses should take place in full daylight; they should decide whatever they deem right. [passage omitted]

Those who humiliate you are those despicable dogs, those agents of foreign intelligence services, who have fled Libya. This person fled from the revolution, that one dodged military service; they are all vile people without manhood. They are insulting you when they pretend that they speak on behalf of the Libyan people. They claim that they represent the opposition of the people. Is the Libyan people incapable of changing its situation on its own, and follow whatever path it chooses on its own? Does the

Libyan people really need you to speak on his behalf from inside the United States? What kind of humiliation is this? A drunkard, I beg your pardon for using this word, resides abroad and pretends to represent the Libyan people.

Libyan people should look for any such person, arrest and bring him over here with a rope around his neck; they should put him on trial under the accusation of humiliating the Libyan people. Do the Libyan people really need a person like you? We can do anything we wish inside our country and in our streets. We choose whatever pleases us; the power is in our hands; what is it to you? Come over here and join any basic people's congress in your town of birth, even if you claim to be insane, just come and say so inside the basic people's congress. How dare you humiliate the Libyan people, do you think we are children who need you to speak on our behalf? I swear by God Almighty that this is utterly humiliating.

This radio [BBC] is tarnishing our reputation. This dog, who lives abroad, pretends to represent the Libyan people, this means a humiliation to this people. The Libyan people is here free to imprison, release, execute, and save lives, and do anything it wishes. [passage omitted]

The latest dean of London university was the the dean of Tel Aviv university, he is a Zionist. It is unbelievable to find that the director of the BBC Arabic Service is a Zionist; he used to work at Tel Aviv University. Do we really expect such a person to broadcast something positive about us.

It is true that when the conflict erupted during World War II, Germany set up a radio under the name Voice of Berlin. They employed an Iraqi of the name of Bahri who used to have a strong and resonant voice; he was used by Hitler; he used to present a slot under the title: God's greetings to the Arabs from Berlin. This method was used by Germany to win over the Arab side in its conflict against Britain, the conflict between the allies and the axis.

Consequently, Britain set up this radio station [BBC World Service] to counter the Voice of Berlin to win over the Arabs to its side. This means that it was the British Government that established this radio exactly as Hitler did when he set up his radio. The conflict revolved around how these peoples could fool Arab public opinion; how to win its support; how to destroy it. Obviously, the BBC used to broadcast biased and false information against the axis and bombard the Arab world with this information so that the latter would join Britain. Likewise the Voice of Berlin used to report unfounded and tendentious news to the Arabs to win then over to their side. In a nutshell, this was the foundation upon which this radio was established.

It really saddens us to see that Arab nation does not protest against any insult directed against it by BBC radio, which is a government-run radio. But if such broadcasts reported by the BBC were to be aired by any Arab radio against another Arab state, this Arab state would launch a war against the Arab state that is accommodating such a radio. I challenge any Arab state to protest against Britain, or sever its relations with Britain. This means that there is not independent state in the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

No Arab state can form a government without permission from the West. There is no Arab state that can appoint a foreign minister without seeking permission from Western embassies; the same criteria also apply to the appointment of defense and information ministers; the West has to choose for them either this or that person.

There, you can see Voice of America insulting Arab states, and it is known that it is part of the American Government. No Arab country or Arab ruler can object to America. The BBC, the Arabic service in the BBC, insults any Arab government and strips it naked, and it cannot object to the British Government.

If the things that London says were said by our radio stations here, tomorrow the Arabs would go to war with us. Unfortunately, that is the existing reality. They do not want us to be a liberated state, a free people, with power in their hands, where there is no such thing as ruler and ruled, master and slave, government and people, where a person gets drunk at night and a coup happens, and he then decides the fate of a country. They want us to be like their countries. They deny popular authority and the theory and the Green Book. There, you have just seen the lies they have fabricated. How can you answer them?

Planes, in such a place, and they told the world about it. We swear to them that nothing of the sort happened. The first we heard of it was from them.

The only thing they lost, at least for us Libyans, is that we can no longer believe London radio. I swear we can no longer take news from London radio, at least world news, to know what happened there. They said there was an armed attack in Semiramis [hotel in Cairo]. If it had only came on London radio, we would not have believed it. I would not believe it unless it came from several sources. So, we can no longer depend on London radio, which at least brings us world news. Why? Because it lied about us and we are here. It lied about us. So, it is in the interest of Britain, its government, and intelligence service. It can lie about Georgia, or about Nigeria, Burundi, or Somalia. It depends on their interests. But it is offensive to the Libyan people that there should still be someone able to rule them with tanks and rebellion. It means our fate is insecure. How? Didn't we conduct a revolution, and set up people's authority and dissolve the army and everything, and the weapons are in the hands of the people, the people are armed, and we no longer recognize anyone, not even Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who used to say it is prohibited to roam. They used to say about me, has he lost his mind or what? After the people's authority was installed, al-Qadhdhafi still said no roaming in the streets in the morning. Convince us at least. [passage omitted]

Good, good, we said that students' problems [clapping] were like farmers', workers', engineers', and doctors' problems, which would be discussed in their congresses. [passage omitted]

### Moscow Said To Oppose Tightening Sanctions

*JN0211103893 London AL-WASAT in Arabic 1-7 Nov 93 p 1*

[From "Our Sources" page]

[Text] A Libyan source has disclosed that Tripoli has reached an "understanding" with Moscow to oppose tightening sanctions against Libya in return for Libyan aid. The source added that a Libyan official visited Moscow during the recent crisis between Yeltsin and the Russian Parliament.

## Morocco

### 'Arafat Arrives in Rabat on Working Visit

*LD0111140993 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Head of the state of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Rabat today on a working visit. Yasir 'Arafat made a statement for the press in which he talked about his visit to Morocco:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] I have the pleasure of visiting his majesty the king at an important juncture in the cause of our Palestinian people, particularly since the signing of the agreement in Washington and the commencement of talks in Taba and Cairo to implement the agreement. Regarding that, we need the king's guidance, advice, and pertinent views to help us along the path, which requires every blessed, productive, and [word indistinct] effort. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The head of the state of Palestine is accompanied on this visit by Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, member of the PLO's Executive Committee, and Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

### Meets With King Hassan

*LD0211000293 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, this evening received the president of the state of Palestine, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, at the royal court in Rabat. 'Arafat was accompanied by Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, member of the PLO's Executive Committee, Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and the ambassador of Palestine in Rabat, Abu Marwan. [passage omitted]

### King Sends 'Thoughts' in Message to 'Arafat

*LD2810150593 Rabat MAP in English 1253 GMT 28 Oct 93*

[Text] Rabat, Oct. 28 (MAP)—King Hassan II addressed President of the state of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat a message wherein the sovereign exposes "thoughts" on the new phase the Palestinian people embarked on after the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian accord last September 13.

In the message, the sovereign deems that "any improvisation must be excluded" and that "it is necessary to undertake the restructuring of the country on rational organizational bases and in a flawless spirit of discipline".

The heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of its legitimate representative, the PLO, is, thank God, bearing fruit...and the Palestinian people will ineluctably and fully recover all its rights and the Palestinian state will be the master of its territory, the royal message stated asserting that the Palestinian state will surely be up to its huge responsibilities.

The struggle for the liberation and establishment of an independent and sovereign state was naturally based on patriotism, intuition and self-denial of everyone. All these qualities gained you the sympathy and admiration of all justice and right loving people who backed you in your struggle. Now, the Palestinian people is in the treshold of a new phase of its existence. The first stage of this phase is decisive and determining so it is necessary to tackle it with (?cleverness), objectivity and judicious choice as to what must be done and how it must be done.

As far as we are concerned, we deem it necessary to exclude any improvisation and to undertake the restructuring of the country on rational organizational bases in a spirit of discipline.

The Palestinian people which had been deprived for over a generation of all forms of freedom now legitimately aspires to fully exercise its civic and political rights. The new structures you are about to lay down must meet these aspirations...it is necessary not to disappoint those who supported you and to see to it that the organization of young and old Palestine be founded on democratic, pluralist and liberal bases.

In this respect, we think that the powers must be shared democratically and that the prerogatives of each one be clearly defined to avoid arbitrary exercise of responsibilities to be assumed by those who will be chosen to run the country's affairs.

A constitution, identifying the rights and duties of everyone, defining the area of authority of the political and administrative hierarchy of the country would be highly appreciated by all your friends and will disarm your enemies. We think of Palestine the same way we think of our own country...and we weigh the task to be assumed by those who will run its affairs and policy.

### 'Arafat Urges Releasing Assets

*LD0111135493 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Rabat, Nov. 1 (MAP)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat asked King Hassan II to conduct moves so that Arab countries unfreeze the Palestinian Liberation Organization's assets.

In his reply to the letter King Hassan II had sent him last week, the Palestinian president deplores "the financial blockade imposed on the Palestinian people and the PLO,

in particular by friends" and asks the Moroccan sovereign to "make new efforts" with Arab leaders to unfreeze "the considerable assets" of the organization and end the financial blockade to help build a new Palestinian society and the needed facilities.

Last Thursday, King Hassan II had sent President 'Arafat a message containing the sovereign's own views on the new stage initiated by the Palestinian people after the signing of the PLO- Israeli peace accord last September.

In his letter, the sovereign had invited the Palestinian president to avoid "any improvisation" and said the restructuring of the country should be undertaken on "new organizational aspects."

President 'Arafat informed the sovereign that he entrust "eminent Palestinian jurists with the task of drafting a Constitution blueprint, defining prerogatives of the executive, legislative and judiciary powers and elaborating other laws."

The blueprint will be submitted "shortly" to the Palestinian leadership and public opinion, 'Arafat said.

## Sudan

### Minister of State for Defense, Others Appointed

*EA0111172593 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Summary] President al-Bashir yesterday appointed Retired General Mansur Abd al-Rahim Muhammadayn minister of state for defense.

Al-Bashir relieved from his post Professor Amin Hasan 'Umar, secretary general of the Ministry of Culture and Information, and appointed him director of the Office of the President of the Republic at the Friendship Hall.

The president also appointed Salih Muhammad Salih as secretary general of the Ministry of Culture and Information. He also appointed al-Tayyib Mustafa director of television and Najib Qamar al-Din director of SUNA.

The president also appointed Fath al-Rahman al-Nahhas editor in chief of the newspaper AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH.

### SPLA, Government Troops Reportedly Clash

*AB0111214793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The peace process in southern Sudan has taken another step backwards today with reports of fresh fighting between government troops and John Garang's SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] rebels. Just two weeks ago, the prospects for peace were looking good. Garang's faction announced a cease-fire with their rivals and SPLA United. But the latest news coming out of the south from near the Uganda border talks of another big buildup of refugees. From Kampala, Eppajar Ojulu telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Although the details of the fighting are scanty, refugee sources told me that the fighting was raging in the areas controlled by the Garang faction east of Kaya. The new influx of refugees into northern Uganda during the past one week or so indicate that, indeed, there has been a new outbreak of fighting in the area. Reliable sources told me that some of the refugees had wounds sustained as they fled from the fighting.

According to the head of the ICRC [International Community of the Red Cross] in Uganda, Mr. (Geha Andreison), who returned from northern Uganda today, refugees had talked of fighting in southern Sudan. The official could not, however, give any details but he quoted refugees as saying that a big number of Sudanese, fleeing the war, were stranded on the eastern bank of the Nile because they cannot cross the river whose banks are now swollen by the heavy rains. Mr. (Andreison) told me that following the reports and the increasing number of refugees arriving, the Federation of Red Cross Societies anticipated the arrival of another 20,000 to 40,000 refugees in the coming weeks. [end recording]

## Bahrain

### News Articles Demand End to Blockade on Iraq

*JN3010121393 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Oct (INA)—Two Bahraini papers have demanded that the unjust economic blockade imposed on the patient, militant Iraqi people be lifted.

In several articles, the two papers pointed out the Iraqi people's spirit of steadfastness and defiance in the face of the imperialist and Zionist schemes. The two papers denounced this unjust blockade, which has been causing Iraqi children, women, and elderly immense suffering.

In an article by Chief Editor Ahmad Kamal, the Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says: Regrettably, some Arabs are demanding that the Iraqi people be subjected to tougher sanctions and more severe starvation. Meanwhile, we keep silent, and even entertain malicious satisfaction as we watch this Arab country, which is one of the two wings of the Arab nation, almost torn into southern and northern parts.

He adds: We feel happy to see the United States in particular treading on this country's dignity and invading its territory in the name of the United Nations. The slide in our Gulf has hit rock bottom when our will was been fully confiscated by the United States. Thus, injustice to us has become a reality that we cannot prevent or oppose, even verbally.

In his article, Ahmad Kamal said: We have come to see fleets contaminating our waters with all their dirt and toxic waste, killing our water resources instantly and poisoning people. Yet, we cannot point the finger of blame or even refer to the perpetrator.

In another article, the Bahraini SADA AL-USBU' [echo of the week] magazine said that the United States, Britain, and their allies are still pressuring the steadfast Iraqi people to achieve specific political goals that they have so far failed to achieve—and will fail to achieve, God willing.

The magazine asks: Why, for example, are India, the Zionist entity, Europe, America, Russia, and the Ukraine allowed to possess certain types of weapons, while the Arabs are banned from possessing such weapons? Moreover, the Arabs have to destroy such weapons.

The weekly adds that Zionism, the West, and the world know that Iraq has never been in possession of a nuclear weapon. However, they created a great hubbub, imposed a three-year blockade that killed many children and sick people, and waged a brutal war during which all weapons were used, including weapons of mass destruction, causing the Iraqi people untold suffering. [passage omitted]

## Saudi Arabia

### King Fahd Receives German Foreign Minister

*LD0111221393 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2155 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 1 Nov SPA—King Fahd Bin-Abd-'al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, received His Excellency Dr. Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign affairs minister, and the delegation accompanying his at his al-Salam Palace office today. [passage omitted]

### Fahd Voices 'Concern' Over Iran

*LD0111225193 Hamburg DPA in German 2129 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Jeddah (DPA)—[German] Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel was received by King Fahd this evening in Jeddah. During the one- hour meeting in the royal palace, the monarch expressed great concern about Iran's plans in the region. He suspects the leadership in Tehran of wanting to accelerate the construction of nuclear power plants in order to produce nuclear weapons.

During the meeting Kinkel said that the two nuclear reactors which Iran began to construct years ago will not be finished with German help. Nor are there any indications from the International Atomic Energy Agency that Tehran is in fact preparing to produce nuclear weapons.

According to Kinkel, during the meeting the Saudi monarch did not voice any criticism of the cooperation between German and Iranian secret services. They also addressed the issue of the development of the Middle East peace process, which is steadfastly supported by Saudi Arabia, despite the cooling in relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Kinkel said that King Fahd criticized the Europeans' stance toward the Muslims in Bosnia.

The meeting between the foreign minister and Fahd, which had originally been planned to take place on Tuesday, was moved up to Monday evening at short notice.

### Sa'ud al-Faysal, Kinkel Confer

*LD0211113793 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1108 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Nov—A meeting was held at the palace of conferences in Jeddah this morning between the foreign minister, HRH Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the German vice chancellor and foreign minister, Dr. Klaus Kinkel, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

Political issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting. [passage omitted]

## Yemen

### Salih Interviewed on Political 'Crisis'

*JN0111200293 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1728 GMT 1 Nov 93*

["Text" of interview with 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, by unidentified BBC reporter on 31 October; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency the President, what do you think of what has been attributed to brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid by the Cairo paper AL-AHRAM concerning a possible resort to force if necessary?

[Salih] As I heard and understood from some brothers from the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], the Cairo paper AL-AHRAM's report was published a week ago, but was republished and distorted by AL- AHRAM today. This is what I have heard from the YSP.

[Reporter] (?Actually), 'Ali Salim al-Bid held an interview [words indistinct] in which he said that he does not call for violence, but that this stand is an expression of the rejection of any dialogue.

[Salih] We appreciate such a stand. We have opted for the democratic option and dialogue among all political forces, especially among the parties to the government coalition. If this is true, the dialogue should take place face to face, rather than by telephone or correspondence.

[Reporter] Then how much are you prepared to meet the 18 demands that have been presented by 'Ali Salim al-Bid to resolve the current crisis?

[Salih] To begin with, the YSP has demands. The General People's Congress has demands. And other political forces have demands. A coalition committee has been set up to discuss every one of them. A dialogue is taking place to find a responsible formula concerning these demands. However, some of these demands are meaningless and are nothing but political extortion. They are not real demands. It is strange for a party in power to make demands while it is in power. [words indistinct] in power, not in the opposition. This is illogical and unacceptable. Every one should assume his national responsibility in order to maintain unity and democracy, which is the indispensable national option. But for those who want otherwise, this is another question. [words indistinct] the leopard cannot change its spots. To move from the extreme right wing to the extreme left wing and then from extreme left wing to the extreme right wing contradicts all rules and all that is reasonable and (?new). We in Yemen do not want to pass judgments in accordance with the mentality of [words indistinct] or to (?analyze) strategic events with that mentality that has proven [words indistinct]. However, developments must be dealt with as they are dealt with by [words indistinct]. We must not (?differ over) such a way of dealing, which is an expression of the spirit of the age.

[Reporter] So do you think that the unity is now in danger?

[Salih] No. We do not think that the unity is in danger. Perhaps he who feels he is in danger is the one who spreads this news. The unity is guarded by God's care first and by the care of the Yemeni people who created it. They are capable of defending it. There is no need to fear for the unity because of an imaginary danger.

[Reporter] So how do you envisage a solution to this crisis?

[Salih] This should be through a responsible political dialogue among all parties to the coalition and among all nationalist forces in Yemen.

[Reporter] How can a dialogue be made under such a state of crisis?

[Salih] Not at all. We do not consider it a crisis. Rather, it is a matter of different views in the context of democracy. Regrettably, some have not adapted to democracy, and still believe that democracy is a question of advice and demands. If they get what they want, then it is the required democracy. If they do not get what they want, then it is the dictatorship of the military, the dictatorship of the tribes, or the dictatorship of the regions. This is untrue. We in Yemen have abided by the results of the 27 April 1993 elections. It was the right of the General People's Congress, which won a parliamentary majority, to attain some key government positions. This is the true democracy as we understand it in the context of an age that respects democracy and pluralism.

Regrettably, to some parties and political forces democracy is sheer advice and demands. If it benefits them, they accept it, and if not, it become a question of [word indistinct] regionalism, military, and tribalism. This is unacceptable and even completely rejected. The Yemeni people have established unity and they will preserve it. We are against violence and all forms of extremist actions by ultra-leftist forces, which lack the present day mentality and are dominated by the ideas of the past. Although their political discourse shows they are for progress, they stand by the Yemeni reactionary forces, which do not believe in progress, democracy, and pluralism.

As parties to the coalition of the Yemeni Reform Grouping, the General People's Congress, and the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Yemenis have agreed that the coalition should form a unique national example that can accommodate the far left and far right.

[Reporter] Mr. President: I believe that one of the side effects of any unity is that a certain party will suffer from a sense of loss [words indistinct] without feeling that it has actually entered the unity process with the north?

[Salih] This is not true. We say that there is no loss in the north or the south. We, as two states, handed over all the institutions in the north and the south to the unified state. But regrettably, some people still live in the mentality of the seventies. We say that we should live with the mentality of the present age and with the mentality of progress and democracy, which means bowing to the right of the majority and respecting the right of the minority. This is our trend. We support freedom, democracy, and political pluralism; we respect man's rights; and we back the mechanism of a free market economy.

Some people say they support a free economy while they push the economy toward totalitarianism and the Marxist method.

[Reporter] Mr. President: Where have Arab mediation efforts arrived in this crisis?

[Salih] We as Yemenis are the sons of the one Yemeni homeland, regardless of differences and different visions. We are able to decide these matters because we have many

national experiences and we also have a large school that has taught us over the past 30 years. We also know the elements of good and bad inside and outside the country, and we accept all the good elements both inside and outside the country.

### Sanaa Highlights al-Bid Interview

*JN0111211593 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Presidential Council vice chairman and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, has stressed that Yemeni unity is the responsibility of all, but those who are faithful to it must move to build that unity and ensure its continuity. He added: Regrettably, there are some who talk about unity but act against it.

In an interview with the BBC Radio broadcast yesterday, al-Bid said: He who wants unity must persistently work on building its state over the breadth and width of Yemen so that we can ensure its continuity and the mechanism that can present solutions to the problems of the country and people.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid explained that the issue of security and stability is the number one issue in a list of 18 points that the YSP had raised, and that the entire nationalist line now agrees on it. He said: Certainly, those who will work against security and stability have no choice but to voice their verbal support for it now.

Concluding his interview, brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid voiced appreciation and gratitude for the Arab brothers who made contacts over the recent political crisis in the country. He said: We appreciate the feelings of the Arab brothers who contacted us. We feel that they are concerned about any difficulties facing Yemen. These were good feelings, and we view these contacts as ones made among brothers.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid said he hopes the Arab brothers will support the Yemeni people in their crisis and the difficulties they are facing.

### Al-Bid Said Target of Assassination Attempt

*PM0211110593 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Oct 93 pp 1, 4*

[Reports by 'Abdallah Hammudah in London and Lutfi Shatarah in Aden: "Two of al-Bid's Sons Escape Assassination Attempt Which Targeted Their Brother, the Investigations Chief"]

[Excerpts] Two of the sons of 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Yemeni vice president and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], escaped an assassination attempt early yesterday morning. The target of the attempt was their brother, Dr. 'Adnan, head of Aden Governorate's Investigation Department. Their cousin, Kamil Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Hamid (25 years of age), was killed in the attack. [passage omitted]

A responsible source at the Criminal Investigation Department in Aden has revealed that Dr. 'Adnan al-Bid received anonymous telephoned threats the day before yesterday saying that "they would get to him and kill him." Defamatory campaigns were also mounted against him. The son of a General People's Congress [GPC] deputy accused him of assault, and others accused him of seizing land in Aden.

Informed sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that two "special assassination units" had arrived in Aden in the past 10 days but were discovered by Aden's security authorities, who forced them to "go back where they came from." The sources believe that those who made the attempt have not been identified, and that their aim was "send a message to al-Bid," who refuses to return to Sanaa before agreement is reached on the 18-point memorandum he submitted in the YSP's name, especially calling for the withdrawal of gunmen from the capital and the surrender of those accused of assassinating YSP leaders. [passage omitted]

## Tariq 'Aziz Confers With PFLP Delegation

*JN0211153193 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and official in charge of the Arab Liberation Movements Bureau, received a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] today. The delegation was headed by its Deputy Secretary General Abu-'Ali Mustafa.

The two sides stressed that adherence to national and pan-Arab principles is a major factor for achieving the legitimate goals of the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation—goals that require perpetual struggle and work despite all the pressures and threats that the Palestinian people and the Arab nation are currently being exposed to.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd-al-Rahim Malluh and Jamil Majdalani, members of the PFLP Political Bureau, and the director of the Arab Liberation Movements Bureau in the RCC.

## UN Envoy Decries Attempts To 'Politicize' IAEA

*JN0211065293 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Iraq has criticized attempts by some nations to politicize the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], saying such attempts cause great harm to the IAEA in the short and long run.

In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] this morning, the deputy permanent representative of the Republic of Iraq said attempts to politicize the IAEA's activities require an objective stand by all member states to confront narrow political objectives that have serious consequences.

He added that the two recent reports by Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN Special Commission, and Hans Blix, director of the IAEA, are clear evidence of the positive progress and full cooperation shown by the Iraqi authorities toward UN teams. He added that the UNGA should encourage this approach of cooperation instead of placing obstacles to the positive steps taken by Iraq.

He added: Those who insist on a confrontation with Iraq want to distort facts for political purposes, using false pretexts in order to maintain the inhuman embargo against the people of Iraq.

The Iraqi envoy asserted that Iraq has fulfilled all its obligations under Section C of Resolution 687, and that Iraq is waiting in return for the Security Council to fulfill its obligations and lift the economic embargo as stipulated in Paragraph 22 of this resolution. He added that those who issued this resolution say that it is binding, and this means it is binding to all parties, including the Security Council members. He noted that one of the paragraphs of the draft resolution proposed to the UNGA on the IAEA's activities is tendentious and overlooks the results of the important talks held between Iraq and the UN Special Commission and the IAEA.

The Iraqi envoy ridiculed the fact that the Zionist entity was one of the parties that adopted and submitted the draft resolution to the UNGA.

## Minister Addresses UNESCO General Conference

*JN0111155993 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 1, INA—Iraq has warned of the serious consequences and negative impact of the U.S. engineered economic sanctions clamped on Iraq.

Addressing the 27th session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), held recently the Paris, Minister of Education Hikmat 'Abdallah al-Bazzaz drew the world attention to the negative impact of the ongoing economic sanctions on the future of the coming gen[illegible]ations and their impact on health, cultural and educational status.

Mr. al-Bazzaz added that dearth of medicines and the deterioration of the curative and preventive services due to the embargo have greatly affected and further complicated health condition of sick people and children.

The sanctions, moreover, have impeded media and cultural plans and programmes for children and blockade and cut sources of international children publications and blockade cultural bulletins, dictionaries and encyclopedia from reaching Iraq, said the minister.

Furthermore, the embargo also affected educational sector, said the minister, noting that Iraq is currently suffering from shortages of paper, stationery and schooling requirements.

Mr. al-Bazzaz urged the participants to work seriously for releasing Iraq's frozen assets abroad to help Iraq implement its plan to teach holy Koran in the primary, intermediate the secondary schools, noting that Iraq is currently in a dire need for some 10 million dollars to carry out the plan.

He also urged UNESCO to shoulder its responsibility and work for lifting trade sanctions imposed on Iraq, describing the embargo as a crime against humanity.

On Friday [29 October], Mr. al-Bazzaz met separately with the delegation of Sudan, Jordan and Algeria.

In a statement to INA correspondent in Paris, Mr. al-Bazzaz said that the meetings centered on means of boosting bilateral relations in the cultural, scientific and educational domains.

In the meantime, Mr. al-Bazzaz attended the meeting of the Arab World Institute held in Paris on Friday.

Quoted by INA, the minister said that the meeting discussed means and methods to finance the budget of the institute and boost and improve the institute's activities.

He added that the Iraqi delegation to the meeting submitted a number of solutions and suggestions for reactivating the institute.

On Saturday, Mr. al-Bazzaz met his Yemeni counterpart Dr. Abu-Bakr al-Qirbi.

During the meeting the two sides discussed means of boosting relations and cooperation between the two countries in the field of education.

The minister also discussed with the president of the UNESCO best means of enhancing cooperation between Iraq and the organisation.

The minister, moreover, urged UNESCO to exert its utmost to help Iraq during current critical time due to the imposition of the unjust embargo.

While in Paris, the minister met with the director general of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) Muhammad al-Mili. The discussion centered on issues related to the scientific, cultural and educational affairs in the Arab world.

## AL-THAWRAH: Egyptian Regime 'About To Collapse'

*JN0111103093 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA)—In an article today, AL-THAWRAH expresses full conviction that the U.S. Administration will not be able to provide support for Husni Mubarak to remain at the head of the ruling regime in Egypt.

The newspaper, speaking on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says: Mubarak's regional policies serve U.S. interests in the region. Mubarak is trying hard to persuade the White House to continue to support him financially and not to reduce aid.

The paper notes the failure of Mubarak's efforts in this respect during his recent meeting in Washington with President Clinton. The U.S. president highly valued the Egyptian role in the service of U.S. policy in the region. Clinton, however, stopped short of promising not to reduce aid to Egypt.

AL-THAWRAH also highlights a worldwide view that the ruling regime in Cairo is about to collapse, noting that the World Bank and the U.S. State Department share the belief that Mubarak's regime is a hopeless case in terms of the economy and security, and that giving it financial support will be of no use.

The paper adds: Reports by the World Bank and the U.S. State Department indicate that, notwithstanding its significant role in promoting U.S. policy in the region, the Egyptian regime will not receive a handsome reward from Washington.

The paper deeply regrets the treasonous role played by Mubarak to liquidate the rights of the Palestinian people and destroy Iraq's capabilities and its scientific, military, and economic accomplishments in the interest of Israel and its allies. The Egyptian regime has a grave, historic responsibility for the current collapse of the Arab nation.

## Prince Charles' Remarks on Human Rights Ridiculed

*JN0211104893 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)—The newspaper BABIL has ridiculed British Crown Prince Charles' lies and tear-shedding over virtuous values, sublime morals, and human rights.

Writing in the newspaper BABIL, Nasrallah Al-Dawudi voiced surprise and consternation that a notorious playboy well known in the cellars of the night and in whorehouses throughout Europe should suddenly become a preacher of sublime values. The writer says: Picture Charles, the scion of the ancient colonialist dynasty, which inflicted on the peoples of the Third World bitter colonization, slavery, and trusteeship, shedding tears for the Iraqis while he himself is sinking deep in adultery and family intrigues and while the British papers are publishing a long and endless series of scandals connected with Charles' dissolute life.

Concluding his article, the writer says: We in Iraq, who relentlessly fought the British colonialism for many decades and offered numerous martyrs to end the British colonialist presence, do not pay any attention to the likes of the British crown prince, whose government is participating in imposing the unjust siege on the Iraqi people and which participated before that in the 30-state aggression against Iraq.

## Paper Urges Iran To Prove 'Good Intentions'

*JN0211112793 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has urged Iran to be first to prove good intentions and affirm an appropriate political will instead of raising slogans designed to remove an internal impasse which Iraq knows well.

Mr. Zarif, head of the Iranian delegation which recently visited Baghdad, stated after his return to Tehran that most other outstanding problems between the two countries can be solved if both sides have the political will and good intentions, as he put it.

In an analysis by 'Adnan al-Juburi entitled "Political Will and Good Intentions ... What Do They Mean?," the paper reacts to this statement. It says: None of Iraq's enemies or friends doubts Iraq's independent political will, which is based on rights, justice, and the pride and dignity of this great country—its leadership and people.

The paper adds: We do not need anyone to preach to us about the need for a political will in order to make a decision on this or that issue. Only the great Iraqi people are partners in our will and decisionmaking.

The analyst notes Iraq's political stability, which has determined the factors of positivity and strength in a victorious march more than 25 years old. This march is led by a courageous and unique leader; namely, Saddam Husayn, who kept the revolutionary action viable in order to maintain the spirit of optimism and open bright horizons for the future.

The analyst wonders: Do we need such a sermon to settle an issue at a time when the other side is supposed not only to have political will but also a sincere desire to release thousands of prisoners, who have been detained for more than 13 years, in accordance with the international and divine laws?

The paper adds: Do the Iranians recall the humanitarian initiatives showing good intentions, which were frequently made by the leader of Iraq? Do they recall his historic humanitarian messages in which he outlined the future awaiting them and explained in detail both their aggression and its repercussions on their peoples?

Concluding its analysis, the paper wonders: Iran should prove its good intentions and political will and tell the West and the world that it supports Iraq and denounces the unjust embargo imposed on a Muslim people who are besieged without justification? The Iranians for once should be true to themselves? Enough of blackmail and tampering with false slogans, the paper adds.

## Barzani Intervenes To Stop Fighting Between Kurds

*PM2910123493 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Oct 93 p 5*

['Adnan Husayn report: "Amid Reports of Coordination Between Tehran and Baghdad, Fighting Breaks Out Between Kurdish Islamic Movement and Peshmerga Forces in North Iraq"]

[Text] London—Iraqi Kurdish circles fear that Iran may have begun to use its reserve weapon to explode internal conditions in Iraqi Kurdistan and topple the Kurds' autonomy experiment. Last week fighting broke out between the pro-Iran Islamic Movement of Iraqi Kurdistan and the peshmerga forces belonging to the local "government" of the Kurdistan region. It resulted in nine people being killed and 61 wounded.

According to sources from the Kurdistan Democratic Party, led by Mas'ud Barzani, the fighting began on 20 October when armed elements from the movement, accompanied by Iranian elements, refused to stop at a checkpoint set up by the local security organ (Asayish) [as transliterated], which belongs to the region's government, in the city of Darbandikhan in al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. The sources added that the movement's elements opened fire on the checkpoint, killing two security staffers immediately, thus causing the fighting between the movement's elements and the peshmerga forces to extend to the two cities of Jamjamal and Takiyah. As a result, seven peshmerga were killed and 60 civilians and peshmerga wounded. The number of dead and wounded among the movement's ranks is not known.

The sources said that Kurdish leader Mas'ud Barzani intervened to stop the fighting and prevent it from extending to other areas—which led to the signing of an agreement between the region's "government" and the movement's leadership on 25 October. The agreement, which was signed by Kusart Rasul 'Ali, head of the "government," and Shaykh 'Ali 'Abd-al-'Aziz, the movement's deputy leader, stipulates an immediate halt to the fighting, the handover of those who caused it to the courts, and the formation of a joint committee to investigate the circumstances that led to the breakout of the fighting.

The sources said that the Kurdish "government" repeated on this occasion its invitation to the movement to join it and assume ministerial portfolios. This is the first time an armed confrontation has taken place between the two sides since the establishment of the Kurdish local "government" last year. The movement refused then to participate in this government, in which various Kurdish parties are represented. It said that the government had not arisen from a legitimate parliament.

The movement, which is led by Shaykh 'Uthman 'Abd-al-'Aziz, who maintains strong relations with Iran and has an office in Tehran, retained armed militias for itself and refused to agree to unify these militias, which the Iranians trained and armed, with the peshmerga forces belonging to the local government.

Kurdish sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT last week that Iran was using "Kurdish Islamic groups" to work against and sabotage the Kurdish local government experiment. The government of Iraqi Kurdistan, which is controlled by the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, wants to unify all the militias into one regular army to prevent any security chaos in the Kurdish region.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the leaderships of Barzani's party and Talabani's party have over the past few days held three meetings at the level of political bureau members "to reach a strategic agreement" between the two parties "in order to confront the internal and external dangers and challenges facing the government of Kurdistan," according to a Kurdish source who believes that this agreement "will be essential because there are signs of a joint Iraqi-Iranian move against Iraqi Kurds."

## PUK, Islamic Movement Establish Political Ties

*NC0111202293 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The political bureaus of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] and the Islamic Movement in Iraqi Kurdistan met yesterday morning at the headquarters of the PUK Political Bureau. During the joint meeting, the two bureaus established the basis of political relations between the two sides. They also assessed the current situation in Kurdistan and the area and exchanged views

on all issues. An atmosphere of brotherhood prevailed during the two-hour meeting.

### Clashes Between Talabani, 'Another Group' Reported

*JN2910115493 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA)—Bloody clashes between Jalal Talabani's group and another group in al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in northern Iraq, which started five days ago in Darbandikhan District, have spread to other areas.

The newspaper AL-'IRAQ, issued here today, said the clashes between the two parties in Baziyan, Klar, Raniyah, and Chamchamal were accompanied by Iranian artillery fire that targeted areas near al-Sulaymaniyah and Raniyah District.

The paper says a number of innocent citizen were killed in these battles and the artillery bombardment, including women and children.

The paper cites arrivals from the area and eyewitnesses as saying that citizens in al-Sulaymaniyah are living in fear because of the continued clashes. The paper notes that houses came under mortar fire, which left many citizens dead, while others had to leave their houses. The paper also notes that many similar losses were reported in Baziyan, Darbandikhan, and Klar.

### Saddam Grants Ministers 'Exceptional Authorities'

*JN0111212893 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn has chaired a special meeting of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, the economic situation in the country and citizens' living conditions were discussed. Discussions also dealt with the recent increase of the prices of some basic food supplies on the market.

The leader president has decided that the Council of Ministers will be granted specific exceptional authorities until further notice, on top of the authorities given to it in accordance with the Constitution. This is in order to ensure expeditious treatment of number of cases related to the people's living conditions and economic activities.

It was also decided during the meeting that the state departments will stop buying dollars from the local market. A number of important economic decisions were also made.

### Khudayyir Visits Oil Ministry, Voices Optimism

*JN0211160393 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad Husayn Khudayyir has visited the Oil Ministry, met with Oil Minister Safa' Hadi Jawad, and stressed that we are optimistic about the future, as well as the present. He said we take pride in our achievements because the Iraqi people possess all the factors for progress and a decent standard of living, despite the chapters of conspiracy and aggression. He said that the oil sector will continue to occupy its natural place in current and future economic development. The prime minister then praised the efforts of the ministry's employees, who are extending their best services to the citizens.

The oil minister stressed that the ministry will continue to secure citizens' needs for fuel, lubricants, and other oil by-products. He also pointed out that efforts were presently under way to establish factories for filling gas cylinders in every district and in every subdistrict in the future.

The prime minister was briefed by the oil minister and the two ministry under secretaries on the ministry's missions and plans in the analysis and production areas. They also reviewed the private sector's gas stations and the problems facing them.

## 'Secret Track' of Talks With PLO Disclosed

*TA0211111093 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Nov 93 pp 1, 15*

[Report by Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] A secret track of talks was opened yesterday between a senior Israeli and a senior PLO official in Europe to discuss the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] withdrawal from Gaza.

These talks are being held parallel to the fourth round of Taba talks opened in Taba yesterday between the Israeli and the PLO delegations.

It has been learned that Prime Minister Rabin was the one who initiated the secret track. Rabin recently remarked that "it is impossible to conduct negotiations through the media and achieve results."

Apparently the senior Israeli official was sent to a European capital in order to meet with a senior PLO official and present to him additional government clarifications regarding Israel's security concept after the withdrawal from Gaza, as well as the relevant maps.

The talks along the secret track in Europe will continue until the end of the fourth round of Taba talks.

The senior Israeli and PLO officials are not members of the delegations but are involved in the political process. The senior Palestinian official is one of 'Arafat's close advisers. [passage omitted]

## Rabin Confirms 'Difficulties' at Taba

*TA0211151393 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has confirmed security-related difficulties in the negotiations with the Palestinians. Mr. Rabin told our correspondent Ron Nesi'el in the course of a tour of Tel Aviv that Israel will not give up on its security needs even if this causes mini-crises in negotiations.

Political sources in Jerusalem have said that the crisis with the Palestinians was to be expected. They asserted that it had been believed that the Palestinians would react in this way when they are presented with the maps.

Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres this morning discussed the Taba developments.

## Ministry Director, PLO Finance Officer To Meet in U.S.

*TA3110073193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] Director general of the Foreign Ministry, Uri Savir, has left for the United States for talks with the PLO's finance officer Abu-al-'Ala' [Ahmad Quray']. The two are due to discuss international investment during the period of autonomy. [passage omitted]

## Changes in Water-Sharing With Palestinians Opposed

*TA3010070093 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0600 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ya'aqov Tzur has said that in the negotiations with the Palestinians, Israel will oppose any change in the sharing of water sources and stated that the current state of affairs will be the unalterable basis of the negotiations. In his opinion, Israel and the Palestinians must work together on the issues of flood water reservoirs, recycling of sewage water, and sea water desalination.

Minister Tzur noted that his ministry is currently examining a plan to dig a canal from the Mediterranean Sea to the Bet She'an Valley. Due to the difference in altitude, such a canal would be used to produce electricity and to desalinate sea water. Our correspondent Shula Schmerling reports that the agriculture minister made these remarks during a tour in northern Israel.

## Peres Envisions Single Mideast Economic Bloc

*TA0111141493 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Nov 93 p 18*

[Report by Gay Harutz]

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterday that the EC has proposed dividing the countries of the region into two markets: one that includes the North African states and another that includes Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinians.

According to the proposal, both economic blocs would be linked to the EC and would be able to maintain ties with the other bloc. Peres made the remarks at the Jerusalem Conference on Business, which is focusing on economic aspects of Middle East peace.

Peres added that we should strive for a modern economy based on open borders. "If several leaders will want to close markets in order to achieve economic independence, they will quickly discover that they have achieved independence in poverty, illusions, and disappointment instead of providing answers to the needs of the dawning future."

In reference to the Arab fear of Israel taking over the Middle East markets, Peres said that Israel is not giving up territory in order to gain economic control. He added that there is a possibility of setting up an economic bloc consisting of Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinians. According to Peres, Prince Hasan proposed turning al-'Aqabah into a joint Israeli-Jordanian port, building another international airport, and operating a single north-south railroad line.

Under a different model presented by Peres, one single Middle East economic bloc would be set up, consisting of the 21 states belonging to the Arab League, Israel, and, later on, also Turkey and Iran. That market would invest

efforts in developing joint projects such as pipelines for oil, gas, and water; traffic axes; railroad lines; power stations; etc.

### Peres Affirms Desire To Pursue Talks With Syria

*TA0111193693 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel has not turned its back on negotiations with Syria. Peres spoke in Haifa, from where Sylvia Leif reports:

[Begin recording] [Leif] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said that Israel is now entering a critical interim period with all its accompanying symptoms. Yesterday's guns, he said, are coupled with today's negotiations. While the one is immediately solved, the other awaits expression. Peres was speaking to reporters in Haifa at a news conference in support of Labor party mayoral candidate 'Amram Mitzna'.

The foreign minister said that although the wave of terror has decreased by 50 percent, there is still a small group that commits individual murders. Peres said that if the entire Israeli public, including the settlers, will join forces with peace seekers among the Arab population, we can overcome the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement].

Referring to Syria's claims that peace can be achieved only if all of the Arab countries are a party to the agreement, Peres had this to say:

[Peres] Well, I wonder if the Syrians were right. For example, 15 years ago Egypt made peace with Israel, and it still exists. There is an impression as though Israel doesn't want to continue the peace negotiations with Syria. It's totally unfounded. We started the peace negotiation, we want to continue it, we want to expand it, we want to extend it, and we didn't turn our backs on the peace negotiations with Syria. [end recording]

### Former KAKH Activist Held for Urging Rabin Death

*TA0111204793 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Here is a report just in: The police have detained a man suspected of having written the stickers found in Or 'Aqiva last night, which called for killing the prime minister. During his interrogation, the 24-year-old suspect admitted to the deed. He is a former KAKH activist. Our correspondent 'Amos Karmeli reports that the equipment he used to prepare the stickers was found in his apartment.

### Leaflets Urge East Jerusalem Arabs Not To Vote

*TA0211052993 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Police have confiscated a large amount of leaflets threatening East Jerusalem Arabs not to vote in today's municipal elections. Police suspect that they may have been issued by Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] fundamentalists; however, security sources believe the pamphlets are counterfeit, having been produced to influence the outcome of the elections in Jerusalem. An investigation is under way.

In the Gaza Strip, shots were fired last night at workers in a greenhouse in the Qatif Bloc community. There were no injuries. The gunmen apparently came from the direction of Khan Yunus and escaped towards Gaza city.

Four Palestinian prisoners escaped early this morning from a detention center in the Gaza Strip. The four had been arrested during disturbances. Security forces are now searching for them.

### 'Terrorist' Killed Preparing Car Bomb Near Shilo

*TA0211062493 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] A car bomb exploded this morning at the entrance to the village of Sinjil on the road to Shilo. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that a man's body was found near the car. The dead man apparently was a terrorist who planned to detonate the car in Shilo or on the adjoining road; however, the bomb exploded prematurely.

Gas canisters and an explosive charge were also found at the scene. Police sappers rushed to the scene and safely dismantled the explosive charge.

### Hamas Claims Car Bomb, Other Incidents

*TA0211115393 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] The Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] terrorist organization announced that the man who blew himself up in the car bomb near Shilo was one of theirs. Hamas announced this in a call to a news agency in Jerusalem.

Hundreds of workers from the Gaza Strip rioted this morning near the Erez checkpoint into Israel. They threw stones at the security forces, and the Army had difficulty in restoring order. In the clash, two policemen were lightly hurt by stones thrown at them, and one of the Palestinians was also injured. [passage omitted]

Jewish settlers this morning blocked the Gaza-Khan Yunus road near the Qatif intersection. They were protesting against what they consider the deteriorating security situation in the area. They recited morning prayers and afterwards dispersed.

A resident of the settlement of Psagot near Ramallah reported this morning that stones had been thrown at him by a masked man, who also fired a shot. He said the incident occurred at the Psagot-al-Birah junction and that he was not hurt. The security forces are checking his complaint. It was also reported this morning that an Israeli ambulance had stones thrown at it at the same place, one of which smashed a window.

### IDF Destroys Hamas Bunkers; Fugitives Return

*TA2910191793 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1830 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] today destroyed Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] bunkers in Gaza in which huge quantities of weapons were concealed. The operation was conducted in the framework of a large-scale manhunt after Hamas fugitives in the Gaza Strip.

Ten more Fatah Hawk fugitives whose names were published have been permitted to return to their homes. Palestinian sources say that an agreement to this effect has been achieved in the Taba talks. Hisam Jawdah, the commander of the Fatah Hawks in Gaza, was one of those who returned home. [passage omitted]

### Role in Niger Hostage Operation Denied

*TA0211132993 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Nov 93 p A10*

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Israeli security sources deny a report which appeared in yesterday's issue of London's FINANCIAL TIMES according to which there was Israeli involvement in the Niger forces operation to release hostages on a hijacked Nigeria Airways Airbus.

The plane was hijacked last Monday after taking off from Lagos to Abuja. During the operation one crew member was killed, but all 20 hostages were released.

The storming operation was carried by a Niger Police commando unit, which apprehended the four hijackers.

According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, Israeli security forces were on the scene of the operation.

Sources in the Israeli defense establishment said they do not know of any Israeli military involvement in this affair, and that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] was not involved in aiding the Niger Police.

The Israeli sources said it is possible that former Israeli security personnel are involved, mercenaries who offer training and consulting services in these countries, like Ya'ir Klein's Hod Hahanit [Spearhead] company, which was uncovered approximately two years ago while offering training services in Colombia.

### Baraq Arrives in U.S., To Meet Shalikashvili

*TA3110152093 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] The chief of staff has just completed a 10-day tour of three Latin American countries—Mexico, Ecuador, and Brazil—at the invitation of the army chiefs. He toured army bases and installations and discussed with his hosts military exports and cooperation. Lieutenant General Baraq arrives in Washington tonight and will confer with the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before returning home.

### Hungarian Defense Minister Fur Sums Up Visit

*LD3110173493 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] Tel Aviv, October 31 (MTI)—Hungary and Israel may establish a useful security policy cooperation, since the two regions are in a similar situation, said Hungarian Defence Minister Lajos Fur, summing up a four-day visit to Israel at the Tel-Aviv airport before returning to Hungary on Sunday [31 October].

Hungary can gain valuable experience by studying the structure and operation of the Israeli army, particularly logistics. It is also possible to start a bilateral military industry cooperation, Fur told the press.

During the visit, Fur had talks with Israeli Prime Minister and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, and the sides signed a document on the guidelines of Hungarian-Israeli defence ties. Fur also visited military industry facilities and studied modernization procedures of military technology. No concrete agreement has been signed as more expert talks will be necessary in future, he said. "I hope both sides may profit if we can take part in this modernization," he added.

### Moroccan Delegation Arrives for Economic Conference

*TA2910155193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] A Moroccan economic delegation arrived in Israel this afternoon. The delegation includes eight industrialists and bankers, two of them Jewish. Four more Moroccan economists are scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Our correspondent Ilan Lazarovich reports the delegation will attend the international economic conference in Jerusalem. They will also discuss aid programs for the Palestinians.

### Agricultural Cooperation Agreement With PRC Signed

*TA0111173593 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] In Tel Aviv today, China and Israel signed a memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation. The memorandum specifies the exchange of experts and expertise and joint training projects. Israel will set up a 1,000 dunam experimental farm near Beijing, acquainting Chinese farmers with advanced agricultural technologies.

The Chinese agriculture minister said at the signing ceremony that Israeli agricultural technology can be implemented in western China where the climate resembles that of Israel.

### Al-Asad Denial of 'Warning' to Jordan Noted

*JN0111212293 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has described existing relations between Jordan and Syria as good, referring to Jordan's firm commitment to achieving a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the region.

In statements to the press published in today's Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, his excellency denied that Syria had warned Jordan against concluding a peace agreement with Israel. He said: We maintain good relations with Jordan.

An international news agency had quoted Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' as warning against striking a unilateral peace between Jordan and Israel. Al-Shar' had made a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AL-DIYAR to this effect.

In a statement distributed to local newspapers, the Syrian ambassador in Amman also denied that report, praising the profound brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries.

### Syrian Envoy Issues Statement

*JN3010091293*

[Editorial Report] Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic, Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic, and Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic in their 30 October editions all carry short items containing the same statement attributed to Majid Abu-Salih, the Syrian ambassador in Amman. The statement is given as an "explanation" for an interview Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar's gave to the Lebanese newspaper AL- DIYAR, which was interpreted by news agencies as a "warning" to Jordan. The text of the Syrian ambassador's statement is as follows:

"What Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' was referring to are the continuous attempts by the other party [Israel] to isolate each Arab party. And there are official and public statements by the other party regarding Jordan. However, what we in Syria have always heard from Jordanian officials is contrary to that party's attempts toward Jordan. Jordan adheres to a comprehensive solution, and Syria has no reason to believe differently. The news agencies reports that this was a warning to Jordan from Minister al-Shar' are baseless; the word warning was not there."

AL-RA'Y reports that this statement was faxed to the newspaper from the Syrian Embassy in Amman.

### Editorial Sees U.S. Pressure To End Arab Boycott

*JN3010110993 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Oct 93 pp 1, 17*

[Editorial: "The Need To Maintain the Arab Boycott"]

[Text] Reports indicate that U.S. delegations are secretly visiting some regional capitals concerned with the peace process, that the U.S. Administration wishes to work out a concept for Arab- Israeli economic relations, and that Washington is intensifying its pressure on the Arab capitals to end the economic boycott of Israel.

Such reports may actually be credible. The United States does not deny such an approach, which is biased toward Israel. Moreover, the Rabin government persistently seeks this objective; it is trying to open all means for economic, political, cultural, and touristic normalization of relations before achieving a comprehensive and just peace.

In his speech to the workshop organized by the Arab Thought Forum on the economic repercussions of the Gaza-Jericho agreement a few days ago, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan cautioned that the Arab boycott of Israel should be maintained until a comprehensive peace is achieved. Jordan adheres to this policy because it realizes that giving more concessions to Israel before the peace process reaches its substantive dimensions means that Israel would be tempted to place more obstacles on the path of negotiations. This is because, throughout the past few decades, the Arab boycott of Israel has been a basic Arab weapon in the conflict with Zionist aggression. This weapon, which proved effective, should not be laid down without something in return, especially since we are facing an enemy characterized by procrastination, deception, and disregard for international laws.

It is important to warn against overoptimism about the results of the Arab-Israeli negotiations, despite the signing of both the Gaza- Jericho First agreement between the PLO and Israel and the Jordanian-Israeli agenda. Discussion of the practical details has just begun and there are dozens of important issues and topics that are still in need of debate, negotiations, and agreement. This requires at least a minimum level of coordination among the Arab parties concerned with the peace process, and using all tools of negotiations, including the boycott weapon.

In order to confirm its credibility as a cosponsor of the peace process, the United States should stop pressuring the Arab parties to end the economic boycott so that Israel will not be tempted into showing more intransigence in the negotiations and will not continue to reject both the requisites of international legitimacy and the acknowledgement of Arab rights. Washington should instead put genuine pressure on its ally, Israel, so it will actually comply with the terms of the peace process on whose basis the negotiations were unleashed.

### Lifting Arab Boycott Tantamount to 'Suicide'

*JN0211115193 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Nov 93 pp 1, 24*

[Editorial: "This U.S. War on the Arab Boycott]

[Text] The Americans describe the Arab economic boycott of Israel as futile, disorganized, and inherently weak. Despite this, the United States can currently find no other issue to put its weight behind and consider its central and national issue except the Arab economic boycott. Every secret or public U.S. move is made under one banner; that is, lifting the boycott. It is as if all the reasons for this

boycott have disappeared, the Arabs have restored every inch of their occupied land, the Zionist enemy has withdrawn from every inch of the occupied Arab land, the wars have ended, peace has been achieved, and all is forgotten and forgiven.

In their efforts to lift this boycott, the Americans are not even attempting any form of bribe or temptation of the Arabs. Indeed, they are leveling threats at us both directly and indirectly. What is ridiculous is that Dennis Ross, who is supposed to be playing the role of a neutral mediator in the peace efforts, was not embarrassed to say that the continuation of this boycott is harming the Palestinians more than Israel. These statements may be a bad joke, but they prompt us to ask whether lifting the boycott would cause serious harm to Israel and bring great benefits and gains to the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs?!

We may agree with the Americans on some of their contentions about this boycott. This is because we are not in a position to disagree, and not for any other reason. However, we hope that we will not hear future U.S. statements about the great gains the Iraqi people will achieve from the unjust boycott Washington is imposing on them by the power of the gun—a boycott that cannot be rejected by fraternal Arab countries, friendly Islamic countries, or foreign countries. We also hope we will not hear future U.S. statements that such a boycott is harming the enemies of Iraq and benefiting the children of Iraq, who are dying of hunger, and the elderly Iraqis, who are dying while waiting for medicine.

We understand that the strong have the right to forge and falsify as they please and to tell the truth or lie to suit their own interests. However, what we do not understand is that the strong do not rely on one value or ethic when dealing with facts and lies. Lifting the Arab economic boycott of Israel would be Arab ethical, political, economic, psychological, cultural, and intellectual suicide. This is what Washington is seeking to achieve through the war of annihilation it is launching against this nation, the last chapters of which began with the destruction of Iraq. James Baker said that the destruction of this Arab country created a strategic environment that led to the Madrid conference and opened the way for the Palestinian-Israeli agreement. In other words, the destruction of Iraq and not the liberation of Kuwait was the first chapter in the racist war which the enemies of our nation are launching against us in terms of our homeland, history, mission, characteristics, culture, and ability to resist this infidel and despicable racism.

### 'Positive Developments' Expected in Iran Relations

*PM0111160693 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Oct 93 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Jordan Expects Rapid Improvement in Relations With Iran"]

[Text] Authoritative Jordanian sources say that relations between Jordan and Iran are expected to witness positive developments in the stage ahead. The sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Iranian Government is serious about achieving rapid progress in its relations with Jordan, now that it has been decided to resume diplomatic relations between the two sides at embassy level.

Relations were severed between the two countries in 1979 following the eruption of the disputes between Iraq and Iran and the breakout of the Iraq-Iran war.

The Jordanian sources pointed out that the presence of an Iranian ambassador in Amman at present confirms the Iranian Government's desire to develop and improve its relations with Jordan. King Husayn received the credentials of the Iranian Ambassador Dostomaljian [as transliterated] in Amman last Tuesday.

Jordanian sources expect the Jordanian Government to send an invitation to Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Jordan. It sent an invitation to the Iranian president in February, but the visit did not take place then due to political considerations relating to the political developments and events in region resulting from the Gulf crisis.

### King Cables Condolences to Yemen's al-Bid

*JN0111105093 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Amman, 1 Nov (PETRA)—His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to Yemeni Presidential Council Vice Chairman 'Ali Salim al-Bid, thanking God for his two sons' survival of an attempt against their lives, and extending condolences over the death of his nephew Kamil Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Hamid, who was killed in the incident.

### Diplomatic Relations With Slovenia Established

*JN2910125193 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 93 p 1*

[Excerpt] Rome—PETRA—An agreement establishing diplomatic relations between Jordan and Slovenia was signed at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome. The agreement was signed for Jordan by Hasan Abu- Ni'mah, Jordan's ambassador in Rome, and for Slovenia by Ambassador Marko Kosin. [passage omitted]

### Al-Majali on Elections, Debt, Unemployment

*JN0111205393 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[From the "News at Ten" ]

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali has said Jordan advocates democracy and the participation of individuals in the national decisionmaking process. Dr. al-Majali, who chaired a meeting of the executive council in al-Zarqa', said a noncentralized style of government Jordan had adopted was meant at bringing citizens as close as possible to the decisionmaking process. Premier al-Majali said that government was not against any political trend, and added that the one-person, one-vote system was

introduced to ensure that voters would choose the best representatives, whose priority was the homeland and the citizens. He said that Monday's elections would be fair and impartial and warned civil servants not to use their jobs in favor of candidates.

Premier al-Majali called for curbing corruption, noting that the government had begun to reassess its accomplishments and tighten expenditures. He added that the government had also won rescheduling of foreign debt. He said Jordan had managed to reduce its $8.5 billion foreign debt to $6 billion. He also said unemployment had also dropped from 30 percent to 11 percent, as new labor markets in the Gulf opened to Jordanian nationals and national industry developed drastically.

Dr. al-Majali also spoke about the peace talks with Israel, reiterating Jordan's backing for the Palestinians to help them regain their rights.

### Left Said Likely To Lose Seats in Election

*JN3010101293 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Oct 93 pp 1, 10*

[By JORDAN TIMES staff reporter Maryam M. Shahin]

[Text] Amman—Personality conflicts and inter-party power politics are dominating the election list and campaign of two prominent left-wing political parties and may cause the defeat of most of their candidates, leftist observers and commentators say.

Who were once known as the champions of issue politics have become the champions of personality cults, vying for seats that may more easily be won by other fellow leftists, they say.

The scaling down of the number of leftist candidates running in at least six electoral districts has hurt left-wing chances at the polls, members of the concerned parties, the Democratic Jordan People's Party (DJPP) and the Jordanian Democratic Popular Party (JDPP) believe.

"The problem is not the withdrawal itself, but the reasons for the withdrawal and the popularity of the alternative candidates being fielded," said one JDPP member.

The JDPP and DJPP announced last week that they were each dropping three of their candidates in order to field a joint list that had greater chance of winning votes at the polls. Known as the Progressive List, the joint list is fielding six candidates in five districts.

But the new list, leftist activists say, is "weak." Critics of the decision claim that personality politics dominated the reshuffle. Criticism has been aimed primarily at the DJPP head, 'Azmi al-Khawaja, who is running on the Progressive List in Amman's First District.

"Two older, more senior members of both parties wanted to run and thus scrambled the existing list. They ignored who had more popularity where and who had a better chance of winning. They concentrated on their own individual campaigns," says one observer from the fellow leftist Communist Party.

"In almost every district the 'stronger' candidate was asked to withdraw on behalf of a less popular candidate so that the equation between the two parties would remain in balance," commented an independent observer.

The decision to create a Progressive List was originally seen as one reformative way of dealing with the new election law and the restrictions placed on the campaigners, political observers say. They predict a decrease in the number of seats held by pan-Arabs and leftists in the next Parliament.

With leftist and pan-Arab parties feeling the "squeeze" created by the one-person, one-vote formula, leftist and pan-Arabist seats in Parliament may drop, political commentators predict.

"I don't think the left will get more than five to seven seats, down from the 12 in the last Parliament," said a DJPP supporter.

"The merger list was a good move that will hopefully better their chances of gaining votes for their candidates," an observer added.

The two parties won one seat each in the Lower House during the 1989 election.

Political commentators believe the merger is important, if only because it was the first merger on any level between the new political parties in the Kingdom. The majority of the parties are leftist.

Likely to depend on tribal and regional ties, most candidates in this election are refusing to make any predictions as to the outcome of the electoral race.

"The field is wide open," said Sabir 'Arif of the JDPP. "We are hoping that by running a joint list we will have a fighting chance at the polls. But we are not willing to predict anything."

Of the official Progressive List of six, two are running in the same district but for different seats.

Former Deputy Bassam Haddadin, a DJPP member, is running for the Christian seat in al-Zarqa while JDPP member Tariq al-Hijjawi is running for one of the Muslim seats in the same district.

In four other districts where leftists are believed to have a strong following, either the DJPP or the JDPP candidate withdrew from the race to give their coalition partners a chance to gain a seat in Parliament.

In the First District of Amman and in al-Balqa' DJPP members Samih Khalil and Husayn Abu al-Rumman withdrew from the race in favour of Mr. al-Khawaja and Dr. Sa'id Diyab. Observers believe that the candidates that withdrew had better chances of winning than those who are running.

JDPP candidate 'Isam Haddadin withdrew in favour of Salim al- Nahhas in Madaba. Again local observers in Madaba believe that Mr. Haddadin, who has both leftist and tribal backing, would be a more likely winner than Mr. al-Nahhas. But Mr. al-Nahhas, a veteran leftist politican within the DJPP, ourranked Mr. Haddadin.

In Irbid, Jamil Nimr from the DJPP is seeking the district's sole Christian seat on behalf of the Progressive List.

But Dhib Marji, a former deputy who split with the JDPP earlier this year, is said to be backing another candidate for the Christian seat who is also from the clan, Nadir Abu-al-Shsha'ir.

"Dr. Marji's support for another candidate from the al-Nimri clan will reduce the Progressive List's chances of success with its candidate," said a JDPP member.

Factionalism had plagued the pan-Arab and leftist parties for most of the last four years, and several parties have already split up several times. While the raison d'etre of the joint election list is said to be greater success at the ballot boxes, the way that they have contrived may in fact reduce the chances that the left had even more, say observers.

It is still unknown if the DJPP and JDPP decision to partially "merge" was in any way influenced by the decision to unite by their former mother parties, the Popular front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The DFLP is an offshoot of the PFLP. The two provided the ideological footwork for three Jordanian parties—the DJPP, the JDPP and the Democratic Party for Progress in Jordan (DPPJ).

Both the JDPP and the DJPP are opposed to the political framework that gave birth to the Sept. 13 Palestinian-Israeli agreement.

The DPPJ does not oppose the accord and it did not join the Progressive List. The DDPJ is fielding candidates in Jerash, Irbid and the First District of Amman.

The Progressive List is also "unofficially" supporting a seventh candidate—Ratib al-Junaydi, a close JDPP associate, in the Second District of Amman.

### Prime Minister Returns to Beirut From Paris

*NC0211124493 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri returned to Beirut at 1145 today from a private visit to Paris. He immediately joined the meeting of the joint parliamentary committees, which convened under the chairmanship of Speaker Nabih Birri at 1100 today. [passage omitted]

### Hizballah's Nasrallah Meets PFLP's Habash

*NC0211075193 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Hizballah Secretary General Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah is still holding talks in Damascus. He met George Habash, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], which issued a statement saying that the two sides reviewed the great dangers emanating from the infamous Gaza- Jericho Agreement and the continuing U.S. effort to impose solutions conflicting with Arab interests, aspirations, and goals.

Hizballah and the PFLP agreed to continue to struggle in every possible way against the Zionist occupier. The two sides stressed the need to upgrade coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Islamic and national resistance.

The Hizballah secretary general earlier discussed the same topic with officials of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

### Gaza-Jericho Deal 'Humiliating Sellout'

*NC0211103093 Beirut AL-'IRFAN in Arabic Sep 93 pp 4-8*

[Article by AL-'IRFAN owner and manager Fu'ad Zayd al-Zayn: "Deal of the Age"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The British-French agreement signed by Mark Sykes (for Britain) and Georges Picot (for France), representatives of the foreign ministers of the two imperialist powers, is an important landmark in the struggle between East and West.

The 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement was the title of a plot to partition the Islamic world and divide it into rival and fractious ministates with no common doctrine, no common nationality, no common history, no natural geography, no common religion, no great civilization, and no real national affiliation.

The agreement-plot achieved its objective of dividing the Ottoman Empire from Morocco to Indonesia into states ruled by politicians who were subservient to the embassies of the imperialist West.

These politicians obeyed the orders of their foreign masters and called for emulating the West and for economic, political, and cultural subservience to the foreign imperialist ates. Naturally, these politicians worked to divide our culture, identity, unity, affiliation, religion, and history.

So that we would not exist, so that we would not think of building an Islamic state embracing the whole nation, and so that we would not achieve our unity anew under the banner of the rightly guided caliphate, the Balfour Declaration was created in 1917, giving the Jews a national homeland in Palestine.

They planted a foreign, hostile, entity, which usurped the land, slaughtered the people, and falsified history. They planted it in the heart of the nation to protect the interests of the imperialist states and prevent the desired pan-Arab and Islamic unity from being achieved.

The ill-omened Balfour Declaration was the acme of the agreement- plot.

The new agreement signed by Palestinian "Liberation" Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Zionist Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin comes within this imperialist context. But this time, the agreement-deal took place between a representative of the occupying Israeli enemy and someone who claims to be the representative of the homeland and its issue.

This is the second time this deal-plot takes place by the hand of symbols, rulers, and leaders who have monopolized the representation of their people for over 20 years. This ugly act did not happen even in the most delicate times or with the involvement of the weakest and least capable rulers. Even Ottoman Sultan 'Abd-al-Hamid II turned down Zionist Herzel's offer to sell Palestine for gold. He did not sell the land. He did not give up Jerusalem in return for a handful of money. He did not give up one inch of Palestine even if this would have cost his throne and his life. He did not betray his people, homeland, and religion. He was more honorable than many of the rulers we have tried over this century.

As for the pragmatic and wise political leader Yasir 'Arafat and his followers, proteges, and aides, they have sold Palestine in return for promises of inches of the usurped land. They have recognized Israel as a legal state in the international community in return for economic promises and their personal comfort. They have disregarded all religious, human, and moral values, all true revolutionary principles and convictions, and all sacrifices, achievements, and great efforts.

'Arafat and his ilk have betrayed the homeland and nation. They sold out Palestine cheaply after leaving a black mark on history with their disgraceful recognition of the existence of the Israeli state.

Doesn't a state mean land, people, sovereignty, and borders? Isn't he who relinquishes all or part of the national sanctity for money, power, or even specific promises a traitor? I wonder: How should he who abandoned the land, people, sovereignty, and borders be described?

Yasir 'Arafat's treason can only be equated with Anwar al-Sadat's high treason. Perhaps 'Arafat's treason is much bigger because he sold out Jerusalem, which is holy in every heavenly norm with the presence of holy places, including the significant al-Aqsa mosque, the first of the two qiblahs, and the third holy place. 'Arafat sold Jerusalem to its usurpers. He sold it to the prophets' killers. 'Arafat sold Jerusalem to those who desecrated its sanctity and set al-Aqsa on fire.

Despite his claims and everything that is being said, Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has recognized Israel as a state. He shook hands with the representative of the nation's historic enemy. With all humiliation and subservience to the U.S. master, 'Arafat, with his own hand, gave the land to the enemy. 'Arafat took to his heels like a lowly slave during the Israeli invasion—peace for Galilee operation—in 1982.

The Israelis wage wars in the name of peace. They invade and occupy land in the name of peace. They hold negotiations in the name of peace. During their malicious negotiations, the Israelis bombard hundreds of villages with artillery and aircraft rockets, killing scores of innocent Lebanese women, elderly, and children. They do all this in the name of peace. They raise the slogan of peace with one hand and they kill us with the other. The political leaders who are imposed on us by the creators of the conspiratorial agreements usually submit to the Israelis. Those lowly leaders are subservient to their masters in the West who control our future and wealth. Those arrogant and conceited leaders wrongly believe that by their submission to the U.S. master, they will receive gifts and blessings.

The ruling symbols were the fruit of the vicious partition and ruthless division entrenched by the Sykes-Picot Agreement. Those corrupt leaders and symbols perform their role brilliantly to wipe out what remains of this nation's dignity and resistance. Those leaders are betraying their countries, nation, and people for narrow personal objectives—money and power.

The colonialists draw up the plans, implement their schemes, plunder our resources, and seize our land before our eyes. Our leaders, imposed on us by foreign embassies, lead us to destruction, division, chaos, humiliation, and capitulation.

Those compromised leaders are selling us out in the international slave market. They destroy our dignity, sell our land, forge our history, distort our identity, disgrace our martyrs, muddle our principles, smear our image, erase our culture, unhinge our integrity, wreck our sanctuaries, fragment our unity, confiscate our freedom, tarnish our honor, mock our religion, debase our values, repress our nations, sap our strength, humiliate our old people, shorten our lives, disappoint our youths, steal our children's dreams, throw our old people into agony, make our women abort, annul our cause, abolish our existence, lead us to despair and madness, and hand us to our executioners.

Prudent and well-informed leaders lead their people to glory, dignity, prestige, and happiness. Their path is diametrically opposed to the one charted by the status quo leaders who dwarf their countries and nations through their own subservience and weakness.

A prudent leadership has planted a bountiful tree in the great homeland. The aftereffects of its good deeds still show, ever since its first clash with the capitulating leaders, those who give in to the enemy. Its truthful and insightful assessment of the situation uttered years ago still echoes: "Jerusalem's dignity, Abu-'Ammar, refuses to be liberated except by the hand of the faithful and honorable."

A prudent leadership uplifts nations, preserves dignity, defends sanctuaries, protects the land, maintains values, upholds unity, reinforces freedom, and charts a path of martyrdom and massive sacrifice: "Our path is clear. It begins with sacrifice and ends in martyrdom."

The agreement-deal is the fruit of the capitulation and subservience of Arab leaders and the treason of Yasir 'Arafat and his followers, who conspire against their homeland and people. It is the fruit of foreign and imperialist schemes that began with the Sykes-Picot Agreement and have not ceased. It is the fruit of the defeats suffered by the Arab regimes since the twenties, the concessions these regimes made, and the deals they signed.

The "Gaza-Jericho First" agreement is a humiliating sellout of the rights of the Palestinian people for all their soil and land in return for a scrap of land resembling a refugee camp. According to the agreement, the Palestinians have no control over the security, foreign policy, economy, or even the border of their new entity. The agreement recognizes the Jews as the owners of land and reduces the Palestinians to a minority running its own affairs within the State of Israel. It is a forgery of history and a sellout of rights.

The agreement concluded by a treasonous political leadership with a usurping enemy is the fruit of the conflicts among and deviation of Arab regimes and the silence, weakness, and indifference of Arab people.

The agreement-deal denotes the peace of the strong, the capitulation of the subservient, and the silence of the weak.

The new agreement is the deal of the age. Its consequences will be more dire than those of the old [Sykes-Picot] deal. The faithful and enlightened rally against that deadly agreement. They should work, struggle, enlighten others, and rely on God's support in their mission. God will defeat the tyrants, humiliate the arrogant, and grant victory to the downtrodden. They should forge ahead onto a path of righteousness, justice, and success.

"By the token of time through the ages, verily man is in loss, except such as have faith and do righteous deeds and join together in the mutual teaching of truth and of patience and constancy." [Koranic verse] God grants success.

## Iranian, Pakistani, Other Envoys Present Credentials

*NC2810201793 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 93*

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi today received the credentials of the new Pakistani ambassador Mohammad Qurban. He also received the credentials of new Qatari Ambassador Muhammad 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, Iranian Ambassador Homayun 'Alizadeh, and new Algerian Ambassador Ibrahim 'Isa.

## Resistance Operations, Israeli Shelling Reported

### 'Violent Confrontations' Described

*NC2910132793 Shanayh Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Resistance fighters today attacked three positions of the Israeli occupation troops and the [South Lebanese Army commander] Agent Lahd militia in al-Ghizlan, al-Rayhan, and Kafr Hunah with mortars and Katyushas. Islamic Resistance sources said violent confrontations with machine guns and rockets took place between the Resistance fighters and the occupation troops and their agents. Additional Israeli reinforcements were brought into the region.

Resistance fighters also announced that they detonated an explosive device as an Israeli patrol passed along the Bani Sujud- al-Rayhan road. Retaliating, the occupation troops shelled the scene of the operation, the outskirts of Qilya, al-Dallafah, and the al-Litani river basin. From their positions in al-Ahmadiyah and (al-Shuraykah), they also shelled Birkat Jabbur, Jabal Abu Rashid, and al-'Ayshiyah in the western al-Biqa' region.

### Israel Deploys Guns in Mays al-Jabal

*NC0111131393 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Israel has reportedly brought four 155-mm guns into the Mays al-Jabal area and five more into the Hula valley.

### Armed Syrian Captured Near Bayt Yahun

*NC0211064593 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] AFP cites South Lebanese Army [SLA] sources as saying that an SLA patrol yesterday captured a 23-year-old Syrian fighter near the Bayt Yahun crossing. According to the sources, the man was armed with a Kalashnikov, grenades, and ammunition. The sources said nothing about the organization to which the Syrian belongs.

[In a related report, Paris AFP in English at 1616 GMT on 1 November adds the following: "Israel's proxy militia announced Monday it had captured a heavily-armed Syrian guerrilla trying to infiltrate the Jewish state's self-declared 'security zone' in southern Lebanon.

["The South Lebanon Army (SLA) said the 26-year-old radical was armed with an AK-47 submachine-gun, grenades and ammunition when he was stopped and taken at the edge of the security zone. He offered no resistance."]

### 'Zionist' Advance Said Halted 1 Nov

*NC0211075293 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] At 2200 yesterday, a Zionist unit attempted to advance toward Qabrikha from the east, but had to retreat when Islamic Resistance groups opened machine-gun and rocket fire, wounding some of its personnel.

At 2030, (al-Samiriyah), Majdal Silm, and Qabrikha came under shelling from the enemy position in al-Qantarah. The shelling lasted until early morning. At midnight, enemy planes overflew Shihin and fired flares over Bra'shit.

Haris and al-Huqban came under intermittent shelling from the enemy position in Balat between 0410 and 0430 this morning.

## 'Coexistence' With Settlers Said 'Impossible'

*JN0111153193 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: What is happening in occupied Gaza and the West Bank these days is important and painful. Zionist settlers took to the streets, destroyed Palestinian property, attacked them with all means of beating and vilification, and harmed them to avenge the killing of a Zionist settler at the hands of Palestinians. This is despite the fact that one of the settlers killed a Palestinian in the occupied Arab territory immediately following that incident.

The importance of what is happening is that it raises a very delicate issue; namely, the issue of settlements and the impossible coexistence of settlers, who are a natural dimension of the occupation, and the owners of the land. Israel has always claimed that settlements could continue even in the Arab territories from which it would be forced to withdraw under any peaceful settlement.

Hence, what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza does not only concern the sons of these lands only, but also all the territories occupied in 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan. The developments and the way of dealing with them should be thoroughly followed up. We do not believe that anyone in the world can be convinced by Israel's proposals on the possibility of maintaining its settlements and settlers in any occupied Arab territory following the withdrawal of the Israeli forces under any peaceful settlement. However, Israel wagers on entrenching and deepening what will emerge from the Gaza-Jericho accord. Therefore, Israel resorts to all means of deception and fabrication to conceal what is really happening.

The West Bank and Gaza are currently witnessing acts of plunder and destruction, as well as attacks on Palestinians and their property through the clear and exposed collusion of the Zionist occupation forces. And this is not strange, for the settlers are a natural extension of the occupation forces; the replacement for the regular forces after their formal withdrawal. They are the pretext under which the regular forces will return to the territories from which it withdraws any time Israel sees it appropriate to present the problem of settlers' security as an excuse for their return. They say that the Israeli forces are trying to curb the attacks of the settlers. What kind of curbing is this that has failed to stop the settlers' attacks that have been continuing for the last two days and that have inflicted heavy damages on the Palestinians and their property?

Israel is trying to show that it can extinguish fires if they break out between the settlers and the owners of the land. It also wants to show that its regular forces could be a neutral security force between the settlers and the genuine owners of the land. Israel's objective, through this, is to conceal a fact that was underscored by the events that took place in the West Bank and Gaza over the past two days; namely, coexistence is impossible between the settlers and the owners of the land.

What Israel should learn from the current events in the West Bank and Gaza is that there is no alternative to full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and that the withdrawal should include, before anything else, the dismantling the settlements, which are contrary to the simplest kinds of sovereignty and rights of the genuine owners of the land. If Israel continues to deal with the issue of settlements by holding an individual or a group responsible for these events and through deluding the world into believing that peace can advance with the existence of a form of occupation—the settlements—it will only deceive itself. Peace will only prevail after the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and after ending all forms of Israeli occupation of these lands.

## Ba'th Official: Peace Without Syria Untenable

*JN3010145793 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of President Hafiz al-Asad, the fourth General Conference of Syrian Lawyers began this morning at the Damascus University auditorium under the slogan of "Under the historic leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the first Arab lawyer, the lawyers continue to carry the message of right and Arabism, and entrench the principle of the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession."

President Hafiz al-Asad was represented at the inauguration by Comrade Dr. Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [passage omitted]

Comrade Dr. Qaddah delivered a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad to the conference members and the brother lawyers in Syria. [passage omitted]

He spoke about international changes and emphasized that the world peoples want a new world order that respects human values and realizes justice and equality, and the right to self-determination, and eliminates aggression and racism, and ends double standards and eclecticism.

On the Arab situation, Comrade Qaddah emphasized that the Arab nation is facing crucial challenges represented by liberating its territories, restoring its rights, and establishing just and comprehensive peace in the region. In order to reach that objective, Arabs have a crucial mission represented in the need to firmly adhere to the pan-Arab constants and the principled positions.

He added that Arab Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, has devoted itself to pan-Arab causes and confronted the defiance of aggression and occupation and offered sacrifices and martyrs. Syria emphasizes its firm commitment to the liberation of the Golan and all Arab territories and the restoration of usurped rights. He said Syria's policy and the basis and objectives of this

policy are clear and cannot be manipulated. This policy is represented in our people's decision to liberate their land and achieve justice, stressing that the just solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict is the comprehensive one that leads to Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan and all Arab territories, led by holy Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Arab rights on the basis of implementing Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425, and the principle of land for peace.

He said Israel is defying international legitimacy and the principles of justice, and is placing obstacles to the peace talks, and is seeking to single out Arab parties and hold secret separate talks, and conclude partial solutions and transitional settlements.

He emphasized that Syria has repeatedly declared its position very clearly that it has nothing to say secretly and behind the scenes. Syria's position on peace is clear and known. It responds to the requirements of peace, its basis, and the credibility needed to realize it. Syria will not bargain over a national or a pan-Arab right. It is committed to peace that preserves dignity, restores the land and the rights on the basis of Madrid conference's formula and the comprehensive solution.

He stressed that any attempt to make any peace in the region without Syria is destined to outright failure, because there is no peace without Syria and no security and stability can be realized without Syria.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Qaddah wished success to the conference, and hoped that it will realize its objectives and that the syndicate and national march of the lawyers will be entrenched. [passage omitted]

### Changes in Bilateral Talks Structure Expected

*PM2910122493 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Oct 93 p 3*

[Salwa al-Ustuwani report: "Syria Expects U.S. Amendment of Bilateral Negotiations' 'Structure'"]

[Excerpt] Damascus—Syrian sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher will begin a new tour of the region's states at the beginning of next month with a view to giving an impetus to the peace negotiations in preparation for their resumption early in December. The sources said that, despite the intransigence displayed by Israel and the successive statements by Yitzhaq Rabin—who is to visit Washington in the middle of next month—in which he declared that Israel will not withdraw to the 1967 borders, the situation is still far from crystallized. Because without securing foundations for the negotiation process, to which Washington is going to invite the parties concerned, there can be no talk of bilateral negotiations in an upcoming round the United States is seeking to hold and talking about, especially as Syria has told Washington that it will not participate in the next negotiations unless the United States obtains pledges from Israel confirming its agreement to withdraw from the Syrian territories. Without that, there will be no meetings or negotiation with Israel.

Well-informed sources believe that the U.S. Administration could change the structure of the negotiators and request the parties concerned (Syria, Lebanon, and Israel) to make this change.

An authoritative source has stressed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Syria is open to all the opinions and proposals which Christopher will bring to Damascus. However, the source emphasized that Syria is in no rush if the peace is incomplete and does not achieve the aims for which the negotiations were launched. Washington is fully aware of Syria's position, and so are the European states, which fully understand the demands, legitimacy, and justness of the Syrian proposals and sympathize with Syria in its demands. Time will be in Syria's favor, not Israel's. [passage omitted]

### Sudanese Envoy Arrives With al-Bashir Message

*JN3110104293 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0515 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] Brigadier General Salah al-Din Karrar, Sudanese Minister of energy and mining, arrived in Damascus last night on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Isa Ibrahim Yusuf, assistant minister of energy and mineral wealth; officials at the Foreign and Oil Ministries; and the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Brig. Gen. Karrar expressed happiness at visiting Syria. He said: I am carrying a special message from President 'Umar al-Bashir to President Hafiz al-Asad on the ongoing developments and situation in Sudan. He added: As a result of the recent developments in Sudan and the Revolutionary Command Council's self-dissolution, we believed it our duty to inform our Arab brothers, in the forefront of whom President Hafiz al-Asad, of the developments that took place in Sudan.

### Khaddam Receives Envoy

*JN0111175493 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received at 0900 today Brigadier General Salah Karrar, Sudanese minister of energy and mining, and his delegation.

The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus.

The vice president received a message from Sudanese President 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Talks at the meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region and bilateral relations.

### Ba'th Official, Cypriot Party Leader Confer

*JN0111191793 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA)—A session of party and political talks was held at the Regional Command

building this afternoon between a delegation from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] led by comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, ASBP assistant secretary general, and a delegation of the Cypriot Democratic Party led by Spiros Kyprianou, the party's leader.

The two sides discussed relations between the two parties and countries, and the progress realized in these relations in a manner that entrenches the strong friendship between their two peoples and serves their joint interests. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahamr spoke about the peace process in the region, pointing out that Syria has a serious desire to realize a just and comprehensive peace that restores the Arab land and rights to their legitimate owners on the basis of the principles on which the peace process was launched and the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the principle of land for peace.

He said: The main obstacle to the peace process is the Israeli refusal to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy and Israel's efforts to forge separate deals and partial solutions that do not realize the objective for which the peace process was launched—a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

He emphasized Syria's commitment to the constants on which the peace process is based, and its opposition to relinquishing any inch of the occupied territories or Arab rights. He also stressed that peace cannot be established without the return of the Arab territories.

Al-Ahmar emphasized Syria's position, which supports the unity of Cyprus on the basis of relevant UN resolutions, and referred to the need to work continuously within the Mediterranean framework with the aim of changing the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and security. [passage omitted)

## Death of People's Assembly Member 'Ukaz Reported

*JN0111202893 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly held a meeting this evening headed by Speaker 'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah, and attended by Dr. Muhammad Khalid al-Mahayini, the finance minister; Nadim 'Akkash, the minister of supply and internal trade; and Nabil al-Mallah, the minister of state for People's Assembly affairs.

At the beginning of the session, the People's Assembly speaker announced the death of Assembly Member Muhammad 'Ukaz. [passage omitted]

## Afghanistan

### CIS Attacks Kill 15 in Border Villages

*LD0111183393 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The CIS forces stationed in Tajikistan close to the borders of our country have launched ground and air attacks on some villages in Badakhshan Province during the last two days.

A BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that the aggressors have violated our country's air space in Badakhshan and Konduz provinces several times in recent days. During the last two days they have fired Oragan [missiles] and heavy weapons at [word indistinct], Meyanur, and Aliman villages in Badakhshan province. As a result of these savage attacks 15 of our compatriots, including women, children, and old people have been martyred and 30 have been wounded. A number of houses have been damaged. Spradic missile attacks by the aggressor are continuing from time to time.

### Tagab Scene of Armed Forces-Islamist Fighting

### Hezb-e Launches 1 Nov Offensive

*LD0111155893 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The town of Tagab, north of the city of Sorobi, which overlooks the strategic road from Jalalabad to Kabul, has become an arena of clashes between forces of Afghanistan's Defense Ministry and forces of Hezb-e Islami since this morning. A spokesman for Afghanistan's Defense Ministry told reporters today: Hezb-e Islami forces launched their attack on Tagab this morning and clashes between them and the government forces are still continuing. He said: Hezb-e Islami has expanded the war from Sorobi to Tagab, but the Defense Ministry forces were prepared for such an attack in advance.

He went on: Defense Ministry forces are missioned to combat the forces that have attacked Tagab; the current policy of the Afghanistan Government is to prevent the spread of internal clashes and to confine them. He further pointed out: So far no accurate information is available on the losses and casualties suffered by the forces engaged in Tagab.

### Hekmatyar Forces Face 'Defeat'

*LD0111172793 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Forces of Golboddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic Party] today began a full battle offensive in Tagab district [some 60 km northeast of Kabul].

Quoting a responsible source of the Defense Ministry, a Bakhtar Information Agency correspondent reported that the offensive by the Hezb-e Eslami forces began this morning at 0545 and was neutralized by the confident defense of units of the Islamic Army so that the advance by the aggressors was checked.

Forces of Hezb-e Eslami used heavy weapons, artillery, and ground forces in the offensive. The attacks were launched by Commander 'Abdollah [?Wajedi] and Mo'allem Golab, from the Laghman and Sarobi front, and from the [word indistinct] direction under the command of Engineer Salam. As a result of the offensive many villages in Tagab Province have suffered great losses and damage.

A responsible source at the Defense Ministry added that the general command of the battle in these parts—which is still continuing—is headed by Kashmir, a Hezb-e Eslami commander. He has received instructions for the commencement of the battle from Hekmatyar himself. The source added that as a result of advanced intelligence about military provocations by Hezb-e Eslami, the Defense Ministry was prepared for preventing such attacks. Hence the attackers faced defeat and were unable to realize any advance.

### Defense Ministry Cited on Attack

*LD0111210693 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[News conference by Defense Ministry spokesman Dr. 'Abdollah with unidentified domestic and foreign correspondents, at the Defense Ministry in Kabul on 1 Nov—recorded]

[Excerpts] ['Abdollah] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The purpose of this invitation to you correspondents of various agencies here, is to inform you about the attack which began this morning at 0545 by Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic Party] forces in Tagab region. As you already know, some time ago under the pretext that the Ahmadzai tribe wanted to fight against the Jalalabad Council, Hezb-e Eslami launched a pre-planned attack on Sarobi district. In the course of that attack it occupied some areas belonging to various mojahedin organizations. The people of Sarobi were displaced, and now too a number of the Sarobi inhabitants are displaced, and the problem has remained the same. For some time now we have had information that they [Hezb-e Eslami] were preparing for an attack on Tagab. During this period various times were set for such an attack. However, the attack did not place then possibly because of problems they had there. We knew all about this. When we received the news, we immediately informed esteemed Qotboddin Helal, the deputy premier. We told him that such an event is to take place and this is contrary to all the agreements that Hezb-e Eslami, which runs the Prime Ministry today, is engaging in against the state. He knew about this completely and every time assured us and [word indistinct] measure to prevent this attack. Finally for the last time Mr. Helal was contacted by Mr. Fahim, head of national security. Mr. Helal again assured us and when we told him that this information was correct, he said that he would get in touch with Mr. Hekmatyar.

The prime minister himself, yesterday, in the cabinet meeting assured us that a permanent cease-fire would be observed and force would not be used to solve problems. It was notwithstanding all the assurances that, as I said

before, the attack on Tagab took place this morning. [passage omitted on fighting covered by referent item]

During the previous attack on Sarobi, they claimed that the attack was not planned—it was the making of the Ahmadzai tribe and the responsible person for that attack was Zardad, who is according to them [Hezb-e Eslami] a highway robber, and Hezb-e Eslami had nothing to do with it. This time they cannot make such a claim—let us see what sort of pretext they will make for this round. This time it is a planned attack from various directions by known forces of Hezb-e Eslami which are under the direct command of Mr. Hekmatyar. The attack is continuing.

As far as our information goes at this moment, the forces of the state are engaged in defense in various directions. They are defending successfully and the enemy has not advanced even a step. Intense fighting is going on now and, as I said before, we were fully prepared for defense because we had information in advance. Even though we informed Hezb-e Eslami several times, they did not refrain from war and embarked on the offensive. So far they have achieved nothing and, if anything happens during the battle, I will let you know.

[Correspondent] [in Pashto: words indistinct]

['Abdollah] [in Pashto] The local forces in Tagab [district] have been ready for defense. I cannot tell their number.

[Correspondent] [in English: words indistinct]

['Abdollah] [in English] There has not been any fighting near Kabul, it is in Tagab. Around Tagab.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] This attack has been imposed on us. All parties had agreed on a permanent cease-fire and, we believe, all those who are against war will support us in this attack, because we did not begin it.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] I have no exact figures on hand. However, in the attack which they began, they subjected various areas in Tagab to attack and the people of Tagab have suffered heavy damage. Details of this will be made known later. In particular at this time it is the season for pomegranates, and the economy of the people of Tagab, as you know, depends on the sale of pomegranates. It was because of this that even commanders from the Hezb-e Eslami in Tagab, who are now with Mr. Hekmatyar, expressed opposition to this attack. It is not necessary to attack Tagab at this time. But this was a decision made by their leadership which was implemented.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] I believe this attack, like those on previous occasions, is another futile attack. Just as they made no gains whatsoever from their past acts, they will not gain this time. So you ask them for the reason for the attack. At least their aim should be control over Tagab from where they could harass other areas; to change the situation in Laghman. As you know various forces from Hezb-e Eslami were ready to announce cooperation with the state without war or without any problem. To maintain peace in their region and to prevent war in their region, they expressed readiness for this, saying they were not prepared to fight against the state. A part of the forces in Laghman Province said this. To prevent such events and to control the Tagab Valley, which is strategically important because of its influence on Sarobi as well as because of other aspects. [as heard] It is solely a small aim for which they sacrifice a big interest in the country.

[Correspondent] [wwords indistinct]

['Abdollah] Presently, as I told you, the aim of the state forces is to defend Tagab and the positions it held before.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] The reason for this matter, once again, they know better. I see no reason for it, but an adventure and an act which does not give them lasting result and only provokes the hatred and indignation of the people against such actions. I see no other reason for such act.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] I said that yesterday Mr. Hekmatyar in the cabinet session renewed his assurance that the permanent cease-fire would be observed and force would not be used to achieve aims. It is notwithstanding an assurance of a day ago. With such a policy no one can predict what aims they have. It is better to ask him. We are waiting for what he announces on radio. Inevitably they will find a pretext.

[Correspondent] [in Pashto: words indistinct]

['Abdollah] [in Pashto] As I said this attack has been started by Hezb-e Eslami. We cannot see in it any foreign force or hand. Hezb-e Eslami would have its own plan and aim which would be better known to it. They have it and they [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] We have never been a party to expand war and we are not a party to continue war. This attack was began by them and we do not want to expand this war to other regions. This war should end there. We have defended the area and we are defending it.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] The Air Force has not been used so far.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

['Abdollah] At present fighting is not taking place in another place.

[Correspondent] [in Persian: words indistinct]

['Abdollah] This incident is in no way worthy or desired, but it was an incident, as I said, that was imposed. We, for our part, will make every effort to keep it limited as much as possible. It should be ended, be it through talks or whatever. I said before too that this was a small aim for which a larger aim in Afghanistan, which is peace in

Afghanistan, stability in Afghanistan, and the reconstruction of Afghanistan, was sacrificed. [passage indistinct]

### Delegation Departs on Peacemaking Bid

*BK0211135093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Kabul, Nov 2 (AFP)—A six-man peace delegation left Kabul Tuesday afternoon headed for the scene of factional fighting east of the capital in an attempt to broker a ceasefire, a mujahedeen leader told AFP.

"We sent a delegation to establish a ceasefire between Prime Minister Golboddin Hekmatyar on one side, and President Borhanoddin Rabbani and (former defence minister Ahamd Shah) Masood on the other," said Ayatollah Asef Mohseni.

The fighting, which broke out early Monday at the district centre of Tagob, seven-hour's drive northeast of Kabul, is between Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami faction and Defence Ministry troops who belong to the Jamiat faction headed by Rabbani.

All the troops defending Tagob against the Hezb attack are personally loyal to key Rabbani supporter Masood, who resigned the defence portfolio last May as a concession to Hekmatyar, who was sworn-in as prime minister in June.

"I am hopeful the ceasefire will be successful, because they have not achieved their objectives by fighting," Mohseni said.

Mindful of his role as a mediator, Mohseni was careful not to point the finger of blame at any single faction.

He would only admit that Tagob was still in the hands of the faction "as before," which means the Jamiat troops loyal to Masood.

Mohseni said heavy fighting in Tagob was now over, but that long- range shelling continued between both sides.

Hekmatyar and Masood, who have fought each other to a military stalemate in Kabul, appear to have switched their struggle for supremecy in Afghanistan to the provinces.

Mohseni, a Shiite faction leader and respected peace mediator, was disappointed at this fresh outbreak of fighting in Tagob.

"Before these clashes I had prepared a general proposal to solve all the problems between these two factions, but this outbreak of fighting has spoiled it," he said.

Less than two weeks ago, Mohseni brokered a ceasefire agreement between two warring factions in the southwest of Kabul, which has effectively so far held.

There is little definite information on casualties in the Tagob fighting, apart from the arrival in Kabul of one wounded soldier and a dead airman.

The airman was said to be an Afghan airforce pilot who crashed at Bagram airbase 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Kabul, giving credence to earlier unconfirmed reports that Hezb-i-Islami had shot down a jet fighter there.

Although the defence ministry has denied it, there have been many sightings of jets in the battle-zone and reported bombings of Hezb positions.

### Hekmatyar Chairs Cabinet Meeting in Charasiab

*LD3110185893 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] A meeting of the cabinet was held this morning in Charasiab chaired by esteemed Engineer Hekmatyar, the prime minister of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The press department of the prime ministry reported that at the meeting the strengthening of lasting peace and security in the country was comprehensively discussed first and a seven article resolution was passed.

Then topics regarding the payment of cash for arrears in coupon goods from the year 1371 [ending on 20 March] were discussed, and it was decided that a commission headed by Deputy Prime Minister al- Haj Mawlawi Arsalan Rahmani [title as received], including Minister of Planning Hojatoleslam Seyyed Mohamad 'Ali Javid and Minister of Finance esteemed 'Abdol Karim Khalili, to discuss and solve the matter.

Also the cabinet session assessed appeals by people of the 3d, 6th and 7th Kabul wards and residents of Chardehi district. The cabinet appointed a commission comprising Deputy Prime Minister Esteemed Mawlawi Arsalan Rahmani; Minister of Planning Esteemed Hojatoleslam Seyyed Mohamad 'Ali Javid; Minister of Commerce Esteemed (Hayatollah Balaghi); Minister of Border Affairs Esteemed Seyyed Soleyman Gilani; and Minister of Higher and Vocational Education Esteemed (Seyyed Mohamad Omar Monib) in order to [words indistinct] and prepare the grounds for resettlement [words indistinct]

## Iran

### Official Discusses Karabakh Refugee Problems

*NC0211082393 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] The Interior Ministry's director general for foreign nationals' affairs inspected the camps of the Karabakh war refugees and studied their situation. Afterward, he said that if Armenia's attacks on Azerbaijani territory are extended and if international forums remain indifferent to the refugees from the Republic of Azerbaijan, the problem will become a big crisis.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] After inspecting the camps of the Karabakh war refugees, the Interior Ministry official spoke to a correspondent of the Central News Unit in Ardebil in the presence of the acting head of the UNHCR in Iran and several foreign correspondents. Strongly criticizing the international indifference being shown to the dire conditions of nearly 950,000 war refugees from the Republic of Azerbaijan, 670,000 of them without shelter, basic goods, or food, he said: With the efforts of the Iranian people and officials, during the past

10 days, nearly 50,000 defenseless people from the areas in Azerbaijan that were recently occupied by Armenia were saved from death in Moghan and Kaleybar and moved to safe havens inside Azerbaijan. This comes at a time when 25,000 Azerbaijani refugees have been housed in four camps in Azerbaijan. But, in view of the coming cold season and rainfall, the refugees need suitable shelter, warm winter clothing, medicine, and help from relief workers.

The acting head of the UNHCR in Iran said $10 million of international aid has been envisaged for the Karabakh war refugees, but only $1.6 million has been handed over by the German Government to the World Food Program to pay for four staples—rice, wheat, grain, and oil—for the refugees. [end recording]

### Paper Views Armenian Offensive in Azerbaijan

*LD0111201093 Tehran IRNA in English 1857 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—The Persian morning daily ABRAR here Monday commented on the ceasefire violation by Armenia and said that its gradual advance in Azerbaijan territories would pave the way for other countries' intervenion in the region while posing a threat to international borders.

The daily regretted that the hope created by the efforts of the U.N. Security Council, Minsk meeting, Iran and Russia as well as change of the Azerbaijan leadership to find a rational solution to Karabakh crisis was destroyed by the ceasefire violation by the Armenia.

It further noted that the "Zangalan" region was the last territory under Azeri control in southwestern Azerbaijan the occupation of which left many other Azeris homeless and made the whole southwestern Azerbaijan Armenians' domain.

Referring to the fact that the Azeri Foreign Minister, Gasan Gasanov, had officially announced that Karabakh Armenians, backed by Armenia's army, had occupied more than 25 percent of Azerbaijan lands, the article wrote that the minister's remark revealed Armenia's efforts to seperate Karabakh compeletely from Azerbaijan.

The recent advances brought the Armenians much closer to their objective, the paper added.

The commentary also believed that Azerbaijan's appeal to its neighbors and international circles to stop Armenia invasions was futile since "the Azeris themselves knew that neither U.N. Security Council and other world bodies nor Turkey and Russia paid any attention to their requests and took any positive steps in this regard."

On Iran's efforts to establish a truce between the two warring sides and bring them to negotiation table, the paper remarked that the efforts were neglected during Elchibey presidency due to his connections with Turkey and America.

However, it continued, both sides presently welcomed the efforts.

Pointing out that the Iranian president, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, had succeeded in establishing a ceasefire in Zangalan while in Baku, ABRAR commentary concluded that it seemed that both Azerbaijan and Armenia should deal with the issue more honestly and try to fulfill their commitments.

### FBI 'Could Have Prevented' World Trade Center Blast

*NC3010090493 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Commentary by the News Commentaries Group]

[Text] Reports indicate that the U.S. Police Department [as heard] has started an investigation following the revelation that the FBI was aware of the bomb-planting before the blast at the World Trade Center in New York and could have prevented this incident. The explosion, which took place in March, resulted in six deaths and numerous injuries. It has been reported that the FBI chief in this operation changed his mind at the last minute and prevented the defusing of the bomb.

In addition to Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, the blind Egyptian clergyman, 18 others were arrested on charges of direct or indirect involvement in this bombing and in other plans of which the police were aware. The trial of four of these people is in progress. Tape recordings of conversations between the U.S. police and an Egyptian individual connected with the police, which were recorded during the arrest of the accused, reveal more details about the involvement of the U.S. police in the New York blast. However, the contents of some of these recordings have not been published for security reasons. The probability is that the U.S. police played a bigger role in the New York blast and that the contents of the 25 tape recordings of the police force's conversations were not published to prevent a new scandal.

Political experts believe that the World Trade Center was not a political target for opponents to use as a means to achieve their political goals or as a means to declare their political stances. Therefore, this was a security operation, which falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. police but which was used to achieve several political objectives. Thus, some political experts believe that this incident is also linked with political issues, and the exploitation of the World Trade Center blast against political opponents, as well as the accusations of involvement against many individuals, show that there were political decisions behind this incident.

For a long time after the bombing, the U.S. and Western press tried to accuse the Islamists of involvement, to paint a violent picture of Islam and of Muslims in the world, to portray Islamism as a threat to mankind, and to then use this propaganda to mobilize nations, governments, and the

international climate to besiege and pressure Islamic countries and movements. But now, with the repeated disgrace that those involved in such plots have suffered, shouldn't one stop trusting the Western mass media and institutions and such scenarios once and for all?

### Iraq Said Building Border Bases for SAIRI

*NC0211074993 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 1 (AFP)—Iraq has built new bases [near] its border with Iran to enable Iranian rebels to launch attacks against the Islamic republic, an Iraqi Shiite opposition group said Monday.

The Iran-based Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) said in a statement, received here by AFP, that Iraq had set up the new bases just across the border from Iran's southern Khuzestan province.

These bases are to be used by the Mojahedin-e Khalq, Iran's main armed opposition group which is based in Iraq, to launch assaults on Iranian territory, it said.

SAIRI claimed the Iraqi army is also to set up watch posts to control roads ending up to the bases.

The official Iranian news agency IRNA said last week that the Mojahedin were preparing cross-border attacks against Iran.

It said Iranian border guards had spotted concentrations of rebels in the Iraqi town of al-Tannumah, across the border from Shalamcheh.

The Mojahedin denied the charges.

### Envoy: UN Credibility Depends on Democratization

*LD2910180093 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] United Nations Headquarters (New York), Oct. 29, IRNA—Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Gholam 'Ali Khoshru said in his speech at the plenary of the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly here Friday that "any lack of transparency in the work of the (Security) Council runs contrary to the spirit of openness and democracy within the United Nations."

He said "democratization of the Security Council and the insurance of transparency in its activities, as observed by an overriding majority of member states in the course of general debate in this august body, are of paramount importance to enhance the credibility of the U.N. system."

Khoshru said: "To enhance the credibility of the U.N. system, particularly in the crucial areas of peace and security, it is also imperative to reconsider the behavior and approach of the council in dealing with cases of aggression and threats to international peace security. In this connection, many other member states, we have on numerous occasions expressed our deep concern with the selective approaches and double standards pursued by the Security Council.

"The most distinct example in this regard is the attitude of the Security Council with respect to the tragedy in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is crystal clear that in spite of the magnitude of Serbian crimes and acts of aggression against a member state, the Security Council failed to act resolutely to redress this tragic situation. Indeed, had the council abandoned its double standard and acted decisively when the Serbs started their aggression, we would not be facing a continuation of the abhorrent policy and legitimization of ethnic cleansing."

The Iranian envoy also expressed hope that the flaws in the work of the Security Council to which he referred briefly would shortly be corrected so that the principal organs of the United Nations would be able to better carry out their individual tasks.

### Velayati Meets New Jordanian, Other Envoys

*LD0211102893 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Monday met separately with new ambassadors of Burkina Faso, Jordan and Ethiopia.

Burkina Faso Ambassador to Tehran Moumouni Fabre said his country's Trade and Popular Supply Minister Zethirin Diabre will pay a visit here soon, heading a high-ranking commercial delegation.

Fabre, who made the remark after submitting Velayati a message from his Burkina Faso counterpart Thomas Sanon, expressed hope that Tehran-Ouagadougou joint economic commission to be held in near future.

Velayati in return referred to suitable diplomatic, cultural and commercial grounds for cooperation between Iran and African countries and said such areas should be properly employed in future.

Meanwhile, Velayati and Ethiopian Ambassador to Tehran Muhammad Hasan Kahin discussed Tehran-Addis Ababa ties and ways of expanding bilateral trade cooperation.

Jordanian Ambassador Yasin Istanbuli also in a meeting here Monday submitted Velayati a written message from his Jordanian counterpart 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali. The message is in response to a message Velayati has sent to al-Majali on human rights.

Velayati hoped for establishment of Tehran-Amman joint economic commission in the near future and further expansion of bilateral ties in the fields of mutual interest.

## Pakistan

### U.S. Remark on 'Disputed' Kashmir Status Hailed

*BK3010154493 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] Pakistan has described as fabricated and baseless the Indian Government's press release alleging that a Pakistani Army officer is also among the people inside the Hazratbal shrine which has been under the siege of the Indian forces for over two weeks. Expressing outrage at this false allegation, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that no official of the Pakistani government is in occupied Kashmir, let alone in Hazratbal shrine itself.

The spokesman called upon the Indian Government to allow representatives of any humanitarian organization or a member of any diplomatic mission to enter the shrine to verify the facts. He said the denial of permission by the Indian Government to neutral observers to enter the sacred shrine reflects India's actual designs to suppress the insurmountable spirit of the Kashmiri people—the spirit which has motivated the Kashmiri people to rise voluntarily against the Indian occupation. The spokesman called for lifting the siege of the Hazratbal mosque and stopping brutal activities against the people of Kashmir immediately.

The spokesman also welcomed a U.S. official's statement that the state of Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory and its fate needs to be decided through negotiations between India and Pakistan.

### Editorial Warns Against 'Excitement'

*BK3110101793 Islamabad THE NEWS in English 31 Oct 93 p 7*

[Editorial: "U.S. and Kasnmir"]

[Text] There seems to be some excitement in Pakistan over statements on Kashmir made by an official of the US State Department ahead of a visit to the region by Ms Robin Raphael, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs. Briefing South Asian newsmen on Friday a senior US official said that Washington regards Kashmir as disputed territory. There is, however, nothing in this formulation, which is simply reaffirmation—albeit at an important juncture—of US policy on Kashmir. The American official is also cited as having said that "the United States has been urging the government of India very hard" on the human rights issues in Kashmir and expecting them to restore "some semblance of government there". And he added that India recognised that "they need to do that". At the same time the US official said that his country had been urging Pakistan and India towards a dialogue to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

None of this is new. Indeed it is reiteration of statements made earlier on an issue which has attracted fresh international attention in the wake of the siege of the Hazratbal shrine. What is important, from Pakistan's point of view, is the extent to which the Americans demonstrate even handedness in their policy towards South Asia as promised by the Clinton administration. When this pledge of adopting an even-handed stance towards Pakistan and India was made in a policy statement in April, Islamabad keenly waited to see how these words would translate into actual deeds over Kashmir. And while it is true that Washington has urged restraint on Delhi and called for an end to human rights abuses in Kashmir, it is also true that there has been an almost apologetic (rather than a determined) tone in such urgings. Also, whatever urgings Washington has made, it is apparent that Delhi has shown no sign of flinching from its policy of repression in occupied Kashmir. Indeed the escalation of state-sponsored violence in the Valley, the lack of any political initiative to deal with Kashmir, and the defiance of international opinion on human rights are all testimony to Delhi's rigidity on the problem. In this context, if the US is really interested in helping to reduce tension in the subcontinent and also in demonstrating even-handedness, it needs to do more than simply acknowledge that Kashmir is disputed territory.

### PPP Greets 'Realistic' U.S. Policy

*BK0211102993 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST in English 2 Nov 93 p 4*

[Text] Islamabad (PPP)—The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has welcomed the United States policy on Kashmir and described it as realistic.

Incharge [as published] of the Kashmir desk in the PPP central secretariat, Javaid Iqbal Rathore, lauding the statement of Robin Raphel, assistant secretary of state of the United States on South Asian Affairs said, the Indian propaganda could not conceal the facts. He said, the unprecedented sacrifices of Kashmiri people has awakened the world opinion.

Rathore said that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, India was trying to give an impression to the United States that she (India) was inevitable for the interests of the United States in the region. But, he added with the passage of time and especially after coming into power of the Clinton government, the situation had changed.

He said, India has been exposed to the world community due to her reign of terror in the occupied valley and not it can not hoodwink anyone. He added that the US government had taken serious note of human rights violations in the valley that has become a daily routine.

He said, the prime minister, Benazir Bhutto had the capability to expose India internationally. He added that she (Bhutto) would counter the Indian propaganda.

Javaid Rathore said, the oppressed people of Kashmir have attached expectations to the new American administration, adding that president Clinton can change the existing world situation into a rationalised and realistic global village of peace.

He said, we expect that the US president will take personal interest in Kashmir issue and will exert pressure on India to compel concede the right of self-determination to Kashmiris according to the United Nations resolutions.

### Embassy Denies Delegation Visited Israel

*JN0211083693 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Nov 93 p 23*

[Text] Amman—The Pakistani Embassy in Amman has issued a statement denying newspaper reports about a visit by a Pakistani delegation to Israel. In its statement, the Embassy affirmed that such a visit did not take place and that an Israeli delegation will not visit Pakistan.

The statement also denied that the former Pakistani ambassador in Washington had called for establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. The statement said that Pakistan does not recognize Israel and that there are no official contacts or exchange of visits between the two countries.

### Bhutto Receives 'High Level Briefing' on Kashmir

*BK0111122393 Karachi DAWN in English 1 Nov 93 pp 1, 16*

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 31—Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto here on Sunday received a high level briefing on Kashmir at the office of the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Committee and was told that armed forces were keeping full vigilance on borders.

Informed sources said the briefing for the Prime Minister was arranged after the Foreign Office communicated to her that Indians were massing troops on borders and were involved in serious border violations.

Sources said Ms Bhutto was told that so far many of the innocent villagers had been killed by the Indian firing along the Line of Control and that the present tension could escalate and lead to greater confrontation.

Ms Bhutto was received at the office of the Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff Committee at Rawalpindi by its in charge General Shamim Alam in which other high officials of the three services were also present.

Sources said that during the briefing, the officials of the security agencies gave their assessment of the situation in Kashmir and said unless International pressure was asserted in the real sense of the meaning, Indians would not lift the siege of Hazratbal.

She was also told that Indian Government was trying to malign Pakistan's position by alleging that many Pakistanis were involved in the indigenous struggle movement of the Kashmiris of the occupied territory.

Sources said that since it was her first high level brief on defence issues with special reference to present situation in Kashmir, the Prime Minister was informed that Pakistan was exercising restraints against unprovoked attack on Pakistani border villages along the Line of Control.

It was said that Ms Bhutto was told about the present level of defence purchases with special reference to US embargo in the garb of Pressler Amendment. However, sources said, she expressed her satisfaction that Pakistan was getting its much needed weaponry through other sources.

Sources said that during the briefing, the Prime Minister said she had asked minister for foreign affairs, Bardar Farooq Leghari and other officials of the foreign office to effectively raise the issue of massing of troops on borders with the Indian authorities.

She was of the view if Indians were looking for dialogue they must end the continued siege of Dargah Hazratbal and stop human rights violations in Kashmir. Sources said she also told the high military authorities that she would not compromise on principles and would not initiate any consultations with India if atrocities on Kashmiris were not stopped.

The Prime Minister, sources added, is now again schedule to have another urgent briefing on Kashmir and other defence related issues on November 2 at the Rawalpindi General Headquarters (GHQ).

The November 2 meeting would also be attended by Corps Commanders in which she would be further briefed on the latest development in Kashmir.

Sources said that Prime Minister Ms Bhutto expressed her satisfaction that today the United States was also considering Kashmir a disputed territory and that the world community was no more supporting India on the question of Kashmir.

She said that time was not very far when the oppressed Kashmiris of the occupied territory would achieve their independence despite all kinds of repression and high-handedness by the Indian forces.

### 'Operation Clean-Up' in Sindh Province Detailed

*BK0211095593 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 93 p 12*

[Text] Islamabad (PPI)—The ongoing operation clean-up against dacoits and other outlaws in Sindh province is being geared up and the Provincial Operation Committee (POC) is likely to meet at Karachi during the current week under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Syed Abdullah Shah to take policy decisions to arrest the upward trend of crimes.

Highly-placed sources said Monday evening that it will be first meeting of the committee after induction of new government adding that the Corps Commander Karachi Lieutenant General Naseer Akhtar and Inspector General Sindh Police who are also members of the committee will attend the meeting.

He said the meeting will review the performance of the civil servants of last one month while the Sindh home secretary will present a comprehensive report on the law and order situation.

The sources aid that Syed Abdullah Shah held an important meeting with the corps commander at the corps Headquarters in Karachi on Monday at which the law and order situation in the province was reviewed and decisions taken to improve it.

The sources were confident that the results of the decisions taken during the corps commander's meeting with the chief minister will become visible within next few days.

The Corps Commander who returned to Karachi Monday morning from Rawalpindi where he met the Chief of the Army Staff General Headquarters and sought his guidance to effectively handle the situation.

The sources replied in affirmative when asked if the army will also give its views to handle the law and order problem in Sindh on sound footings during the Provincial Operations Committee meeting.

The sources said that the chief minister and the Corps Commander during their Monday's meeting also reviewed the postings and transfers of the senior civil servants made during latter's absence who had gone to Saudi Arabia recently to perform Umra.

The sources admitted that the activities of dacoits and other outlaws especially in Katcha area of have increased adding that the law enforcement agencies including the Pakistan Army have been directed to crush all these elements with iron hand.

It may be recalled that the operation clean-up had been launched in June last year in the Sindh province.

The Pakistan Army after receiving a 'go ahead' signal from the government had evolved a comprehensive plan to bring to book all criminals including dacoits, robbers and murderers under a three- point strategy, elimination of the incidents of kidnapping for ransom, car snatching and dacoities.

## India Asked To 'Immediately' End Kashmir Siege

*BK0211022293 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Parliament yesterday called upon India to immediately lift the siege of the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar, give the fundamental right of religious freedom to the Kashmiri Muslims, and stop the indiscriminate killing of innocent Kashmiris. In a resolution unanimously adopted at the joint sitting of Parliament after a four-day debate on the situation in Kashmir, Parliament expressed complete and full solidarity with the valiant struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, which is being waged by them to achieve their right of self-determination.

The resolution expressed deep concern at the grave human rights violations by the Indian troops in occupied Kashmir and called upon India to fulfill its pledges to the international community and allow the Kashmiris to exercise their right of self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The resolution asks India to allow free movement of representatives from international media, human right organizations, and international teams so that they can assess the gravity of the situation in occupied Kashmir and the magnitude of the atrocities being committed against the entire population there.

The resolution appeals to the international community, human rights organizations, and the United Nations to persuade India to stop human rights violations and fulfill its pledges in connection with a plebiscite in Kashmir.

Parliament urged the United Nations to take concrete steps for the implementation of its resolutions on the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Parliament reaffirmed Pakistan's determination to solve the Kashmir issue peacefully in accordance with international pledges in the interest of peace and stability in South Asia.

Parliament was prorogued after the joint session.

Earlier, winding up the debate on the situation in the occupied Kashmir, Foreign minister Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari said Pakistan wants to solve the Kashmir issues peacefully in accordance with the UN resolutions. Emphasizing an objective dialogue on the Kashmir issue, he said Pakistan will continue to extend moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashimiri people's struggle. He added that the Government will take into confidence all political parties and seek their cooperation to effectively project the Kashmiri cause throughout the world.

The government has decided to send a parliamentary delegation to foreign countries to apprise the world community about the brutalities perpetrated by Indian troops on Kashmiris. This was stated by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto while talking to Azad Jammu and Kashmir Prime Minister Abdul Qayyum Khan, who called on her in Islamabad last night. The prime minister said the delegation will also brief world leaders about Pakistan's viewpoint on Kashmir. She said Pakistan will stress the immediate and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue in accordance with the UN resolutions. She said Pakistan will not compromise on its stand on Kashmir because it is based on principles and is in line with the UN charter on human rights and the Security Council resolutions. Benazir Bhutto expressed deep concern at the siege of Hazratbal shrine by the Indian troops and said this is a matter of concern for the entire Muslim community. She added that the views and sentiments expressed by various members at the joint sitting of Parliament reflect the entire nation's unified stand on Kashmir.

## Protestors Submit Anti-India Memorandums

*BK0111143893 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] People in Pakistan continue to protest against the siege by Indian troops of Dargah [Shrine] Hazratbal in Srinagar. In Rawalpindi and Islamabad, people belonging to different walks of life, including women, took out processions. The demonstrators condemned the Indian brutalities being perpetrated on innocent Kashmiris in occupied Kashmir and urged the world community to help end the siege of Dargah Hazratbal. The processions terminated at the Indian High Commissioner's office in Islamabad and the UN Observer Mission in Rawalpindi. They

presented memorandums to the officials of Indian High Commission and UN Mission, demanding immediate end of siege of Dargah Hazratbal.

### Security Teams Search for Hostile 'Agents'

*BK0211092593 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 31 Oct 93 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 30—With the changed geo-political situation in the region, Pakistan is exposed to serious security threats by the agents of enemy hostile foreign states.

The FIA [Federal Investigation Agency], has, therefore, launched a campaign for the arrest of foreigners who are staying in Pakistan illegally and without any travel documents. Special teams have been constituted by the Director, I and AS [as published; expansions unknown] at all the regional levels under the directions of the Director General FIA.

The team so constituted at Lahore has since arrested eleven Bangladeshi nationals from various localities of the city who were staying there since long without any travel documents.

### Twenty-Four Candidates File for Presidential Race

*BK3110123093 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] In all, nomination papers for 24 candidates have been filed for election to the office of the president in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, and Quetta this morning. No nomination paper was filed in Peshawar. The names of the candidates whose nomination papers were received at various centers are: Mr. Wasim Sajjad, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Mir Balkh Sher Mazari, Nawazbada Nasrullah Khan, Nawab Mohammad Akbar Bugti, Retired Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan, Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao, Mr. Aftab Shahban Mirani, Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Mr. Gauhar Ayub Khan, Mr. Sarjaj Aziz, Syed Iftikhar Hussain Gilani, Retired Lieutenant General Abdul Majeed Malik, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, Pirzada Mukhtar Sayeed, Basheer Ahmad Mayo, Mr. M.P. Khan, Qazi Shafiqur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Mohammad Umar, (Haji Mohammad Zarri), Mr. (Saghir Hussain), Haji Mohammad Moazzazzuddin Habibullah, Pir Azizullah Haqani, and Hakim Syed Nazir Hussain Shah Gilani.